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II.

HAMBURGH.

To the Elbe—The American Flag—A Very Short Scrap of History—The Beautiful Lakes—The Merchants of Hamburgh—Old Hamburgh and Its Canals—Something About the Jews—Amusements—Music—The Circus—The Zoological Gardens.

Hamburg, the commercial capital of North Germany, is a City of nearly 500,000 population, and is the busiest place for its size on the globe, as well as one of the most delightful. It is the connecting link between America and Germany, and to American trade it owes much of its prosperity.

The first view of Hamburg is a delightful one, and delights repeat themselves perpetually. The Elbe, from the point where it loses itself in the sea to the City, has no superior in point of beauty and picturesqueness. On the left back in a succession of hills, dotted with the magnificent villas of the merchant princes who there reside, and on your right is low land, relieved with quaint, red-tiled farm houses and miniature hamlets, which from the deck of the ship look like toy villages. Nearing the City immense docks stretch for miles on either bank, one company occupying three miles, which alone has accommodations for 400 sea-going vessels and quite as many barges and river boats.

HAMBURG HARBOR.

In this great harbor, crowded for miles and miles with shipping, you see the flag of all nations but one, and that ours. It is a shame that our law makers have so managed as to kill American shipping so completely. The carrying trade is all in the hands of Europeans. There is one line of passenger and freight steamers sailing from Philadelphia, but 90 per cent of the Americans visiting Europe go in English, German or French steamers, and in this great carrying center I saw but one ship floating the stars and stripes. In Antwerp, another great port, the American flag is as scarce as honesty in a ward caucus, whereas 20 years ago it was more frequent than any other. Some remedy for this ought to be found and applied. Our merchant marine, compares pitifully with our coast line.

The Hamburgher has, from the first, been a strong and independent man. The origin of the City is lost in the mists of antiquity, but as early as 811 Charlemagne founded a castle on the ground, to which, very soon, the inevitable church was added. The Count of Holstein, within whose territory it was situated, happened to be tolerable men, for Counts, and they gave the infant City some immunities which laid the foundation of its future greatness.

Even in those early days, the Hamburgher was not only a trader and mechanic, but a sturdy soldier as well. He knew how to acquire wealth and he learned the equally important art, for those days, of guarding it. The Counts of Holstein made Hamburgh free, and in 1200 it was the leading City of the Hanseatic League, which included 80 Cities, extending from Reval to Amsterdam, and from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow. The armies of these merchants conquered South Sweden and Denmark, and, combined, made one of the strongest powers of Europe.

The City has had its ups and downs, for so rich a prize could not expect to escape the too pressing attentions of the marauders who surrounded it. But Hamburgh was always more or less prosperous. It enjoyed the benefit of direct trade with America, and enterprise and capital have added to her wealth yearly. In 1810 the City was annexed to the French Empire, and was held in an iron grasp. The citizens rebelled in 1813, and Marshal Davoust banished nearly 1,200 of her best, in the midst of a terrible Winter, and they perished from cold and starvation. In consequence of the French occupancy Hamburgh lost in money hundreds of millions.

A BEAUTIFUL CITY.

It is one of the most beautiful Cities on the continent. The Elbe, which just below the City is five miles wide, is a magnificent river, and besides two others flow through the heart of the City, the Alster and the Bille. In the very center of the Town is a large basin of a quadrilateral form, on the three sides of which are quays, planted with beautiful trees, and flanked with palatial hotels and remarkably handsome private dwellings. The Alster-basin is a delight at any time, night or day. It is a beautiful sheet of water, and from morning till late at night its bosom is covered with splendid little pleasure steamers and gaily decorated row-boats, with graceful swans everywhere. On the one side of the lake pavilions are built out into the water, upon piles, and there the dweller in the beautiful City sits and sips his coffee or beer, and eats his supper. At the lower point of the basin it is bridged, and immediately below the bridge it widens out into another lake, and to its mouth there is a succession of lakes, their sides dotted with magnificent pleasure resorts and beautiful residences.

This is in the new part of Hamburgh. The new part of any European City is very like any new City in America, except that the European builds more substantially, and in much better taste. An architect in Europe is a man who has made a study of the art of building, and the municipal governments have likewise control over all structures, therefore all kinds of monstrosities are not run up everywhere by half-baked architects for stingy proprietors to distress the eye. New Hamburgh is solidly and magnificently built.

But the old part of the City is its chief charm to a Western man. You can find stone buildings six stories high with carved stone fronts in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, but you cannot find anywhere on our continent the delicious quaintness of old Hamburgh. You walk mile upon miles through streets hundreds and hundreds of years old, quaint old buildings six stories to the square of the roof, and then three more stories in the roof, built of brick and wood. You shall see old buildings so decidedly out of perpendicular that you wonder how they stand at all, each story projecting over the one below till it looks almost like a pyramid reversed, with little windows where there should be small ones, and large ones where there should be small ones.

Hamburgh is intersected everywhere with canals, which take the place of alleys in modern Cities. The buildings front upon a street and their rears are on those canals. Flat-bottomed boats loaded from the huge steamers in the harbor, and propelled by one man with a pole, navigate these canals, discharging their freights at the rear of the curious old warehouses. American grain, tobacco, coal oil, produce from France, Italy, Turkey and every country that exports anything, finds its way from the ships in the harbor to the rear of the merchants' warehouses, on these clumsy boats. It is a slow method of cartage, but very safe and very cheap, as the one solitary man in his boat will carry more than 40 horses. Labor is cheap in Hamburgh. Were it as dear as in New York doubtless other methods would be found.

These canals are full of life and activity. They are crowded from morning to night with these clumsy boats, and the amount of merchandize that finds its way over them is beyond figures. There can be nothing more curious to an American than to stand on one of the thousand bridges and look up any one of them, the canals winding with the streets, and faced with the enormously high gabled buildings and branching and twisting around in every possible direction. The boatman is not as picturesque in appearance as the Venitian gondolier, but he is a much more useful being.

OLD HAMBURGH.

Old Hamburgh is slowly but surely passing away. In 1842 a fire which raged three days destroyed fully one quarter of the city, and the burnt district was rebuilt in modern style. All through the old city the old middle-age structures are disappearing and modern buildings are showing themselves. The requirements are as different as the modes of doing business and the old building is no more adapted to modern wants than the plate armor of the day they were built would be to modern warfare. In those good old days—possibly they were not good at all—the master and his men lived in one family above and back of the warehouse, which made those tremendously tall houses necessary.

Hamburgh was not then the City it is now, and living room could be afforded close to the business place. But now the ground in the heart of the City is too valuable, and the new appliances for doing business require new structures. The men live by themselves, the factory is outside of the City, and the merchant wants his residence in the suburbs or in the streets apart from business and devoted to residences exclusively. One by one the old buildings must go, and new ones take their places. They are as much out of place to-day as a stage coach or a flint-lock musket. Money rules, and however sentimental a merchant may be, he will never permit his sentiment to stand in the way of profit.

Hamburgh having been always a free City and not worried with swarms of Princes, Counts and Dukes, and all that sort of worse than rubbish, has no aristocracy, in the European sense. It has within its beautiful borders no great castles occupied or abandoned, no great domains belonging to some one family, which everybody must visit. It is strictly a commercial city. Yet it has its aristocracy, but it is one to which any one may enter, without reference to birth. The merchant of Hamburg is its aristocrat. He lives like a Prince, he has mansions which any German nobleman might be proud to possess, and he has equippages as grand as any in the world.

I liked to see it. The money which built the beautiful palaces on the banks of the river, and constructed those wonderful gardens which are the pride, not only of their owners but of the City, was not wrested from the wretched people at the point of the spear. The claims of the owners to distinction are not derived from the exploits of robbers and marauders, but every brick and every flower is evidence of some good done to the world. The Hamburgh merchant is the helper of his state and her people, not their oppressor.

EDUCATED MERCHANTS.

They are a superior race of men. They are educated not only in business, but in literature and politics, and are intelligent in other directions than their business, in which respect they differ from their New York brethren. I remember once going from Bridgeport to New York with two gentlemen, one a Bridgeport woolen manufacturer with an agent in New York, and the other one of the best known men in literature in America. The manufacturer was desirous of introducing his literary friend to his agent, and up into the office they went.

"Mr. Thompson, let me introduce you to Mr. Blank."

The agent advanced with the cordial 20 per-cent. shake of the hand of the New York merchant, and responded:

"Glad to see you, Mr. Blank. Glad to see you. *Can I show you anything in woolens this morning?* Can I do anything for you in New York?"

And then it was necessary to explain that Mr. Blank was not in woolens, but was Mr. Blank, the great poet, at which the merchant remarked "Humph!" and regretted that he was busy that morning, but would be glad, etc.

The Hamburgh merchant would not have made the blunder of mistaking a poet for a dealer in Smyrna goods, for he knows the poets as well as he does the figs and other fruits he deals in.

Doing business with the whole world they speak the languages of the world. I was in the counting room of one who within an hour conversed in Italian, Russian, Greek, French and English. He could speak fluently nine languages and a score or more of dialects. He understood perfectly the politics of England, America, France and Russia, and was conversant with the literature of these countries. This not exceptionable man is the ninth of the name of the business.

During business hours no man is more intent upon business than the Hamburgh merchant, and after business hours no man is more intent upon everything else. He does not carry his business out of his counting room. A large majority of them live in homes that are but little less than palaces, and business never enters those doors. They live like princes, entertain like princes, and are better than any prince that exists. The sails of their ships whiten every sea and their hands reach to every country; they are proud of their City, proud of their business and entirely satisfied with themselves. They do not do business in the feverish American way. They do not attempt to do all the business in the world, nor do they desire to get rich in a year. They do business while in their counting rooms and then please themselves. The Hamburgh merchant has pleasure resorts to which he can go, he has his beautiful home, he has his choice of theaters and operas, and he enjoys himself with the same zest with which he does business. In consequence he goes to bed at night with nothing to prevent sleep, and rises in the morning refreshed and capable of labor. He indulges himself just as he does business, in moderation, and lives long and always prospers.

TIBBITTS SURPRISED.

The integrity of a Hamburgh merchant must be unquestioned and above suspicion. One of them informed Mr. Tibbitts that the business had been in his family for 10 generations without a change of name, and in the same building in which it was commenced. And when the young gentleman was informed of the number of ships employed by the firm, and was given some idea of the extent of its business, he made a mental calculation as to the number of times they had failed in order to accomplish such gigantic results. He was astonished to learn that no one of the name had ever failed.

"The idea of a firm's accumulating all that property and never failing and paying 10 cents on the dollar!" Mr. Tibbitts does not believe it yet. He has a cousin who is a merchant in the West, who said to him the day he left Oshkosh that he was tired of business and wanted a long rest. To that end he should fail and enjoy himself a while. The Hamburgh merchant does not do that kind of a thing.

ISRAELITES.

A very large proportion of the great business men of Hamburgh are Israelites, and the men of that race have control here, as everywhere, of the most profitable branches of trade. The Germans, pure and simple, do not like them for this reason, and there is between them a silent but well understood antagonism. Why it should be so I cannot understand. Water seeks and always finds its level; and whoever can do a good business will not do a poor one. If the Jew is acute enough to seize and hold the profitable branches of trade, why should any other complain? In Mannheim, for instance, they have the trade in grain almost exclusively, and they hold the controlling interest in the great brewing companies, and are, accordingly, cordially hated. It is admitted that they do business precisely as other honorable men do. Their credit ranks high, and they are as good citizens as any, but they commit the unpardonable sin of being uniformly successful, and of amassing wealth. But the Israelites take it philosophically and go on and get rich just the same. Slowly but surely the business of the country is passing into their hands, and no legislation, ridicule or persecution can prevent it. They are the bankers, the brewers, the jewelers, the directors of amusements, and everything else in which skill, pluck and capital makes large profits.

Comic papers make fun of them—the Jew is the standing subject for jokes in all of them—the German citizens make no secret of their dislike, the Government discriminates against them in every way possible, even the pert waiter girls in the cafes snub them, but it makes no difference. They take very little interest in politics; they meddle and interfere with no one but they go on adding dollar to dollar and house to house to their possessions. Dislike a Jew ever so heartily, the people buy where they can buy the cheapest and sell where they sell the dearest. And the Jew in Germany, as in every other country, manages to do the buying and selling a long way better than the average Gentile. Consequently they get the trade, and while they live as well as any other people, they manage somehow to accumulate where others merely exist.

In the principal satirical papers of Germany for the current week are four pictures leveled at them, the least abusive of which is this: Four highwaymen stop a Jew and demand his money. "We know," says the chief robber, "that you have 500 marks. Deliver!"

"Stop me Mosesh, I hefn't a cent."

"But we know better. Deliver or die."

The Jew pulls out his purse and counts out 480 marks.

"The other 20!" exclaimed the chief.

"Vot kind oof peesnis ish dis?" exclaimed the Jew; "you know we git four per shent the world ofer."

There are, however, as many kinds of Jews as of other people, and we have all the varieties in America. Going up the Rhine there were two, an old man and a young one, from New Orleans, who are in Europe for pleasure and business combined. The old man was garrulous and the young one sat patiently knowing, with the acuteness of his race, that he could gather some value from the mine of business experience of his senior.

"Chudgment ish der great ting in peesnis, Moses," chirped the Patriarch. "Chudgment ish der grest ting after all. Ven I vash in peesnis up der Red River, Lowenthal and Schwartz, unt all dose fellers failed ven Fall, and paid only 20 cents mit de tollar. Aunt dey advised me to git out at der same time. But I hot chudgment. I set no, dish ish not a goot dime to fail, and I belt on till the next year ven I failed and got out mit paying 10 cents. I made 10 per shent by drusting my shudgment and hefin ner'e.

"Unt ton't teal mit nodding but honest men. Hef nottin to do mit hypocrites. One man gome in one tay to buy goots on 90 tays time. He tolt a goot shtory, unt set he was an Englishman. Moses! dot man's nose gif him away, dead. *He het der whole map oof Poland on his face*, and I wouldn't sell him except for cash, unt der cash musht be paidt shoost pefore der goots vash tellivered, to prevent mistakes. Isaac Aaron solt him unt lost efrything. Neffer drust a man vot denies his gountry. Dot man vill sheet you.

"Unt, Moses, dake a goot ting ven yoo gits him, unt be satisfied mit a fair brofit. Ven I vash in Vicksburg dey gif 20 cents a bound each season vor der firsht cotton dot reched de market in Mobeel. Dish vos vor der firsht dwo bales only, vor cotton vos only wert 10 cents a bound. I mate oop my mint dot I got dot firsht cotton in myselluf. So I goondracted mit Vash Thompson, who het a mighty fine crop, to gif me two bales oof der pest, unt hef it in dime to git it to Mobeel der firsht, unt scoop in dose 20 cents a bound. I vos shipping it ven Lowenthal come in and offered me 15 cents a bound. Der brofit vas five cents, but I vanted life more uni so I says: Lowenthal vot you giffen me? Dot cotton ish 20 cents in Mobeel, unt you vant me to sell it for 10! Vat you see green in me? I sent dot cotton to Mobeel, unt it vash der first in dot season, but vot you dink? Dot scoundrel, Vash Thompson, he put an old cook stove mit one bale, and a busted steem enchine in de odder, und I got notting. Den I vash mat dot I didn't sell him to Lowenthal for 15 cent. Der schmall brofit und der quick turns ish vot makes der mare go. I hef never forgiven myselluf dot I didn't take in Lowenthal ven I could hef done it."

The Jew in Hamburgh is not that kind of a Jew, but it must be remembered that the way of doing business in New Orleans 30 years ago, was quite different from what it is to-day. The Israelite, like other men, takes his color from his surroundings.

AMUSEMENTS.

The staid Hamburgher is very fond of amusement, and he gets it, as do Germans everywhere, not only of good quality but very cheaply. The City has a number of very fine theaters patronized by the better class of citizens. But the great resort in the Summer time is the public music garden, to which all classes, high and low, resort. For a small sum, equal to a little less than 10 cents, you have the privilege of a beautiful garden, filled with fountains, and rare trees and flowers, in which an orchestra of 40 to 60 pieces discourses the very highest grade of music. Your beer, if you drink beer, (every German does) costs but three cents a half liter, a half-liter being more than two of the glasses the American publican furnishes. In many of these gardens is a really fine theatre, in which regular dramatic and operatic companies are engaged. At seven in the evening a bell is rung and there is a rush for the doors—the theater is free, your admission to the gardens covers everything—and the first act is played. Then everybody rushes out and beer flows like water for half an hour. Then when all the beer possible is sold, the bell announces the rising of the curtain for the second act, and so on. Between the acts the orchestra in the music stand plays delightful music, filling up the whole evening with enjoyment. The old men and women sit quietly and enjoy the beer and the music; the young men promenade, with frequent beer, and all crowd as much enjoyment in the time as possible.

The plays presented in the theaters are generally light comedy or comic opera, though occasionally the heavier drama and opera is essayed. We had the pleasure of being present at a presentation of "Hamlet," which, as none of us could understand a word of German, was not overpoweringly delightful. However, it was something new to see "Hamlet" played by a man in a blonde wig who weighed 240 pounds, and an "Ophelia" of equally liberal dimensions. I noticed that it did not interest the audience very much.

There are hundreds of these gardens and some of them are exquisitely beautiful. The best one, filled with lovely trees and shrubbery, and flowers artistically arranged, all lighted with colored lights, is worth more than one visit, even though you do not care for the beer that is served. Mr. Tibbits remarked, as he sat before an immense mug of Germany's favorite beverage, that this was his idea of foreign travel. Except that it was expected of him at home to see many cities he should very much like to spend the Summer in the improvement of his mind in Hamburgh.

One entire street is devoted to amusement for the more common people, and an interesting street it is at night. For a mile or more every part of it is devoted to shows. Outside, the street is lined with Punch and Judy shows, street jugglers, and entertainments of that nature, and inside is every form of show known to the civilized world. You see on hugh canvass the Fat Lady, the Bearded Lady, the familiar snakes, the What-is-it, the double headed boy, the six-legged calf, the skeleton man, the tattooed woman, the giants and giantesses, that are so familiar to circus-goers in America, and they all do a good business. The sailors, when they are discharged from their ships, always put in their first night of freedom in the Spielbuden-Platz.

The concert saloon, where bad singing and dancing is combined with bad beer, flourishes here like a green bay tree. The halls are long and narrow (30 is the most that can be seated at one time) and on one end is a stretched piano, played by a bleareyed musician, and on a raised platform at one end are a dozen or more women in all sorts of variety hall costume. The singing is in all languages and all very bad, usually they have one "artiste" a decayed opera singer whose voice has followed her beauty into the remote past, who makes some pretension to vocalism, but it makes little difference whether she sings or not. In one of these places we heard songs in Italian, German, French and Swedish, all of the Champagne Charlie order, and, probably recognizing our nationality, an unmistakable Yankee girl sang "There's nothing the matter with Lou," with as good New England accent as was ever heard on the mountains of New Hampshire. That was what she was engaged for, there being a mistaken idea in the head of the Hamburgh manageress that the average American likes that sort of thing.

And after the song was over, and silence had succeeded the last nasal twang, the manageress came to us expecting a liberal order for beer, and not receiving it went away in high dudgeon, exclaiming that we were the first Americans who did not appreciate a National song.

Wax works are very popular, and in this street there are a score of establishments mostly devoted to the effigies of distinguished murderers, for aside from the demoniac expression on the pink faces of all of them, each male figure had a pistol, bludgeon, or knife in his hand, and the women murderers were all armed with vials supposed to contain poison, a delicate compliment to the sex. Each establishment had a figure of the late Charles J. Guiteau, each one advertised as "taken from life." But as no two were alike, as one figure was six feet high and another four feet six, and as the faces were fearfully different, the suspicion grew that in each case the figure of some statesman in whom the public had lost interest had been re-furnished to do service as the effigy of the murderer of the President. But it did just as well. It was a wax figure, they were all wax figures and were sufficiently hideous for any sort of murderer.

The Hamburg German, like all Germans, is passionately devoted to music. Young and old, rich and poor, everybody loves music, and everybody enjoys it, and everybody who can find time and means makes it—if rich, for enjoyment, and if poor, as a means of living. The children are more or less instructed in it, and the consequence is a much higher grade of music than we have in America. One young Miss of 14, in a family I was fortunate enough to know, is not permitted to play anything lighter than Schubert, and will not be till she has studied three years more. She actually enjoys that most exhaustive of all the masters, Wagner, and is as familiar as she is with her a b c's, with such music teachers as Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart and the other heavy weights. An educated Bostonian is said to converse in English till noon, in Latin from 12 to two, Greek from two to four, after which he speaks in Hebrew, intensifying toward bed-time into Sanscrit. These German girls reverse the order, they commence with Beethoven, and when they are safely grounded they may trifle with Schubert, and when entirely safe from faulty playing may dissipate with Strauss.

The passion for music never wears out with them. In the beautiful music gardens every night you shall see white-haired grand mammas with their ten year old grand children sitting at the little tables, listening as intently and enjoying as keenly as she did 50 years ago, when the grand father of the children now around her took *her* to the gardens. Possibly she finds some pleasure, a half-sad pleasure, in the memories the music recalls, but the music holds its charm independently of the sentiment it evokes. She beats time with her finger upon the table, and her face lights up at brilliant passages, like heat-lightning in a Summer night.

Good music is made possible, for it does not cost anything to speak of; these magnificent concerts, by orchestras of 60 absolutely first-class musicians are given every night, when the weather permits, and a ticket for the entire season, early in the Spring till late in the Fall, costs less than a dollar. This is made possible by the low rates paid the performers. The musicians are either teachers to whose income anything is welcome, and the bands of the regiments. They play for little or nothing. The leader in these garden orchestras is generally the kapellmeister of a regimental band, and if he receives 10 marks ($2 50) each night, he considers himself fortunate and those under him get from 75 cents to $1 each per night. Some of the gardens are City property, others private speculations, but as the music costs comparatively nothing and as there is any quantity of eating and drinking, there is profit enough for those financially interested.

In the winter time there are vast halls for the same purposes, so the German has his music the year round and every day in the year.

With him music is no affectation. It is loved not because it is fashionable to love it, but for itself.

The circus is a favorite amusement of the Hamburghers, and the City has the best one in Europe. It is not under a tent, as in America, but in a building, with luxuriant seats, just the same as in the best theaters and opera houses. Our party went one night, and it was a delight, for it transported us back to the days of our childhood. It was not a hippodrome, it was the old fashioned circus of 30 years ago. There was the old-fashioned entree, the gorgeous ring master in a peculiar swallow tailed coat, tight breeches and high boots, with the long whip, and he introduced Fraulein So-and So, in gauze skirts and pink tights, who came to the center of the ring with the preposterous bow and courtesy. Then there was the same dear old delightful clown, with his painted face and grotesque suit, who entered, turning a handspring, with the same old salutation, "Here we are!" only it was in German. But we all recognized it, and would had he spoken it in Arabic. And then he stood by the horse while the ring master assisted Fraulein to its padded back, indulging in comments upon her beauty, and when Fraulein had accomplished two or three very pretty poses and stopped, he held the same good old colloquy with the ring-master which invariably ended with his receiving very painful cuts from the resounding lash of the long whip, and his rubbing the part struck, and grimacing at the master when his back was turned. And when Fraulein had ridden her act, he came quickly forward to assist her to dismount, and was hurled back by the dignified superior, who performed the courteous act himself. And then came the regular thing of the clown taking precedence in walking out of the ring, and the ring master shoving him back with the remark, "I don't allow a fool to go before me!" to which the clown, falling back to the rear, responds, "But I do!" and then then the regular cut with the whip.

It was all in German, but it was precisely the same as it was in America 30 years ago.

Then came the Indian act, the warrior of the plains on one horse and the Indian maiden, gorgeously arrayed, on another. The Indian, in dumb shows, makes it manifest to the maiden that he loves her, but she, in a coquetish way, repulses him and starts off on a gallop. The warrior follows entreatingly, but the maiden will none of him, and she whips her horse into what is popularly supposed to be a terrible pace, that she may escape him, all the time executing marvelous pirquettes, as Indian maidens always do in circuses. Finally the warrior overtakes her and snatches her from her horse, and holds her by her belt, she striking a position with one foot on his knee and the other, with the toes pointed out very straight at an angle of 45 degrees, which is—in circuses—what Indian maidens always do.

Then another clown makes the same old joke with the ring master and receives the same cuts with the whip as a reward for his lequacity.

We were favored also with that delicious old change act, where the rider came on as a fat boy, and peeling off one suit of costume was a general, another and he was a farmer, another transformed him into a sailor, and so on until in the last and final one, he became a Grecian warrior with scarcely any costume at all. Following this was the educated donkey with invitations for any one from the audience to ride him. Apparently drunken men from the audience accepted the invitation and were regularly thrown from the donkey's back, and when the audience had laughed sufficiently, they stripped off their citizens clothes and changed into very resplendent riders, and did all sorts of things with the donkeys. Then came the educated pony, with the clown who ate with him, drank with him and fired a pistol, and mounted pedestals and did all sorts of things that the graduates of horse academies do. There were bare-back riders, male and female, the lady with the horse that goes through all sorts of evolutions, (the lady in an English riding habit), and so on to the end.

It was a delightful old-fashioned 30 years agone circus, and brought back the days when Spalding & Rogers and Lent & Co. flourished, when such men as Sickney and Levi J. North and others were the heros of the sawdust ring.

Does any man forget his first circus? Does he ever forget his begging his father for permission to go to the County Seat, where it was to be exhibited? the final consent, the making up of a party, the tedious days that never would end, the packing up of the dinner by the mother, the 12-mile ride to the town, the streets full of people, the temptations of the candy, gingerbread and root-beer stands, the allurements of the thimble-rigger, the chuck-a-luck tables and sweat boards, the rush to the ticket wagon, the seat under the great canvas, the impatient waiting for the "grand entree," the wonder at the gorgeous beings in tinsel, mounted upon spotted horses, which were verily believed to be actual Arabians, the fun of the clown, and the delight at the preternatural beauty of the gorgeous "Mademoiselle La Blanche," and all that?

And then the tiresomeness of home life for weeks. Every boy wished that he were in a circus, and despised the tame employments of the farm or shop, and every now and then a boy would run away and join a circus. Better we thought to be the driver of a circus wagon, where those delights were of daily occurrence, than to be proprietor of a mill. One boy who did run away and was with a circus for a part of a season, was the hero of the neighborhood: He had penetrated the sacred arcana, he spoke familiarly of the great riders, and he was meekly permitted to lord it over all of us because of his varied experience. When our cousins came to visit us, he was pointed out as the boy who had been with a circus. He wore his honors with dignity and never presumed too much upon them, for which we highly esteemed him.

Alas! we did not know, for he never told us, that he was merely a helper in the horse department, at no pay to speak of; that he had been kicked, and cuffed, and starved, and frozen, and drowned; that there was no tinsel in the life at all, except what was shown to the public, and that the happiest day of his life was the day he found himself back upon the old farm. Very like other ambitions in life—the pleasure is all in the anticipation. Statesman, poet, and the boy with circus ambition, it is all the same. When the ambition is achieved it is all found to be as the Germans say, "A sausage with nothing in it." Every man who has made his mark in the world is satisfied that his life has been a failure.

Fond as the citizens of Hamburgh are of the theater and music gardens, they have other diversions which combine instruction with amusement, though pleasure enters into everything. A few years ago a zoological garden was determined upon, and there was no difficulty in finding the money for it. In the very heart of the City a tract of 1,000 acres was purchased, the most celebrated landscape gardeners in Europe were employed, and in an incredibly short time an earthly paradise was created. The flat plain was changed into a succession of hill and dale, lake and torrent, forest and garden. All the trees and flowers be longing to the climate were planted. The largest trees were transplanted, animals and birds from all parts of the world were procured, and a magnificent aquarium was established. In brief, one of the most beautiful gardens and most extensive collections of animated nature in the world was created.

There are grizzlies from California, hippotami from the Nile, ostriches from Africa. Every country on earth has been drawn upon to fill the garden with the curious and instructive.

Germany does nothing without eating, drinking and music. One half of Germany cooks and fiddles for the other half. A magnificent cafe was built, the inevitable music stand facing it, beautiful tables were placed under the trees, and there, after the fatigue of the long walk through the gardens, the family sits and eats and drinks, not to the soft pleasings of the lute, but to the most delicious brass and string music to be heard anywhere. And the admission to all these delights is a half mark, about 13 cents, and all money thus received is spent in enlarging the collection and improving the grounds.

The prices at the Cafe are regulated by the Directory, and are fixed by the standard of the same grade of restaurants outside.

In fair weather it is always full, and is as pleasant a sight as could be desired. money will do most anything, and Hamburgh has a great abundance of it, and her people know how to use it.

One great charm of Hamburgh is you don't have to go miles away to get fresh air and enjoy beautiful views. There are lakes, groves, gardens and everything of that nature right in the heart of the City, open to all classes and to be enjoyed at as much or as little expense as one chooses. All have the privileges of the beautiful gardens whether they expend much or little money or none at all. The poor walk to them and the rich ride, but the poor have the same privileges the rich enjoy. In New York car fare to the Central Park is a burden upon a poor family. Hamburgh has Central Parks everywhere. We don't know it all in America, yet.

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold

A Historical Romance.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK II—THE KING.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

On the 30th of November, Francis Derham and Culpepper were arraigned before an illegally constituted court, on the charge of high treason, the Lord Mayor of London acting as the presiding magistrate, but anyhope either might have entertained that by a fair trial they would have an opportunity of disproving the charges brought against them was crushed as they were led to the dock and found the magistrate who was to conduct the trial nominally supported but in reality overawed by the presence of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Suffolk, the Earls of Hertford and Sussex, together with those members of the Council who were well known to be evilly disposed towards Katherine.

"Beshrew me but 'tis a mockery," quoth Derham to his companion in misfortune, with a shrug of the shoulders. "An you, Thomas, were the Apostle Peter, and I the Angel Gabriel, this Court dare not pronounce us innocent."

The proceedings were hurried through with the grossest disregard to the credit supposed to attach to an English tribunal, and Derham with resolute front, and dauntless demeanor, knowing the futility of attempting a defense, confined his speech to a sturdy denial of anything even approaching light conduct on the part of the Queen since her marriage.

Culpepper who had but small knowledge of his royal cousin, and had had but few opportunities even of speaking with her, was more strenuous in his indignant repudiation of the crime laid to his charge, but denials were of no avail, for with scarcely a pretext for condemnation after a hurried inquiry which was merely a denunciation of the prisoners, both Derham and Culpepper were pronounced guilty, and condemned by the Court to the dreadful punishment awarded to traitors.

"Pray the saints it be no worse than that," cried Derham, as, under a strong guard, he and his companion were escorted back to the Tower. "Let them take us an it be their will to Tyburn in the dawn, and there do even as they list—but no, no—they have not done with us yet."

"What mean you?" asked Culpepper. What more can they do than carry out the decree but now pronounced?"

"Swounds, man; 'tis not our lives they aim at. It is a nobler and a bonnier head than yours or mine for which these bloody miscreants thirst. A mockery of a trial is enough to rid them of such worms as we, but, unless it mistakes me, they will seek to make us condemn another with our dying breath.

"And that other?"

"Who else than Katherine, Queen of England," cried Derham bitterly.

"'Tis horrible."

"Aye, so horrible that had I but my trusty dagger, or even 18 inches of hempen cord, though no coward I would e'en save the executioner a job, for if truth be spoken, they have means whereby they can ring what words they will from those in the tormentor's clutches."

"As I trust for mercy in heaven, they shall wring naught from me," exclaimed Culpepper boldly.

"Be not too certain. In the agony of pain men as brave as you and I have shrieked words in their suffering which have cost others their heads. I would that they might tear out my tongue by the roots, for fear that they should wring an articulate sound from my mouth."

"Silence!" cried the officer of the guard, who had been specially selected as the custodian of Derham because he was well known to owe him a grudge from former days; "silence, traitors," and he struck him in the mouth with the hilt of his sword.

"A coward's blow," said Derham, coolly, as he spat the blood from his lips. "Be merciful, an you be a man. See, I bare my breast—strike! One thrust and the deed is done, and I am a free man. Strike, I say."

"I would not rob the hangman," rejoined the officer, brutally. "Good steel was never made to shed such recreant blood as thine."

"How low have I fallen!" sighed Derham, "when even this thing dare mock me. But they shall not make me speak, not the rack nor e'en the brakes shall make me speak. If I have not lived as a hero I can die as one."

And so without another word, the two prisoners in the midst of their guards, marched through the city streets to where the Tower of London stood upon the shores of the Thames, the Tower, from which so few who entered, ever left save for the last short walk to the fatal scaffold.

Derham was right in his surmise. The Council had not yet done with them, they were not so soon to be put out of their misery, for above all things it was necessary they should bear witness against the Queen, no matter whether true or false, and late on the night after their condemnation, a mounted messenger arrived, his horse covered with foam, bearing a reprieve for Derham and Culpepper.

When they bore the news to the cell in which Derham lay, shackled and manacled, he received the intelligence with a cynical smile.

"I knew it," said he, "I could not deem those who to day condemned me to a traitor's death, would have the mercy to let me die. Tell those, who seek to learn how I took the news you brought me, that Francis Derham knows he will perish on the scaffold, and that he asks no better fate, but tell them, too, he knows as well as if he had already seen it with his own eyes, that the tormentors have their irons heating to scorch the sight from his eyeballs, that the rack is already stretched which shall strain his aching limbs joint from joint, and that the boot, the scavengers daughter, and all the other hellish appliances for forcing lies from the mouth of a dying man, are awaiting him,—tell them, Derham knows this, but that though the tortures were 10 times more severe, though the agony were a hundred fold greater, though ease, comfort, and wealth might be the reward of lies and false witness, not one syllable shall the devilish pangs, invented by the nethermost friends, extract from Derham, that can, by art or cunning, be so twisted as to cast the smallest fleck or stain upon the fair character of Katherine, Queen of England, whom heaven preserve!"

"Treason!" cried the officer.

"Aye! Has it then come to that? Is to speak well of the King of England treason?"

The officer, unable to reply, muttered surlily to himself and withdrew, but as he was in the act of closing the door Derham's quick ear caught the tramp of armed feet in the stone-paved corridors without, and heard the jingle of keys as the iron door of the cell adjacent to his own was thrown open to give ingress to a newly-arrived prisoner.

"Another victim," said Derham to himself. "Who may this one be? The Saints grant that he be a knight and a noble gentleman, whom no suffering can make turn traitor against his Queen."

Little did he think that the occupant of the next vaulted cell was his one time friend, but late antagonist, Sir Godfrey Tavener.

Godfrey's thoughts as the iron plated door clanged upon him; leaving him the sole occupant of a narrow cell, little more than six feet by four, were by no means encouraging. He knew but too well the violence of the King's passion when fairly roused, and he had but too good reason to be acquainted with the plots which for a long time had been formed to wreck the happiness of Henry's fifth consort.

It was the way of the self willed, passionate King, to clear his path of all such as excited his displeasure, by the summary process of the axe and block, and Godfrey had but little hope that, in the sweep which would be made, an exception would be made in his favor.

For life itself, he cared little; he was heartily sick of the plots, the schemes and the cabals of a court life, and, though he had been especially favored by his sovereign, he had long since felt that the idle life of empty pageantry was but ill suited to one who had been brought up in the sterner fields of war.

But when he thought of Cicely, his heart melted. How could he die upon the scaffold and leave her to combat alone the machinations of such as Marian Oughtred, backed, as she was, by some of the mightiest subjects in the realm! Cicely must be rescued from her perilous position. But how? Cicely, at all events, must not be sacrificed on the altar of her devotion to her Queen. But how could she be rescued?

Bitterly he recalled that day at Pontefract, when the King had made over to him the confiscated estates of Sir Richard Tenison as a marriage portion; sadly he thought how Cicely, not from want of love to him, but from a loyal devotion to her Queen, had refused to share a life of indolent comfort with him so long as Katherine required her services.

Had they been married at York, as he had urged, they would now be living at their ease upon the property which by the King's gift was their own, but as it was—how different! He was a prisoner within the gloomy walls of the Tower of London, while she—ah! that was the cruellest blow of all—what other? Where was she? He could not suppose that in the general arrests she, the favorite attendant and personal confidant of the Queen, would be suffered to escape. Where could she be? For a whole week he had been a prisoner, shut off with all communication with the outer world, but only this night locked into the gloomy dungeon cell which, from all he had heard, was one of those set apart for persons accused of the most serious crimes, and from which, in 99 cases out of 100, the only deliverance was the scaffold.

In vain, while in the custody of the Lieutenant of the Tower, and allowed a certain amount of liberty, had he inquired as to the run of events since his incarceration, for he could obtain no answer and was forbidden to hold any manner of communication with the outer world, so that his fears were none the less terrible, that it was impossible for him to ascertain whether or not they had any foundation in facts.

His removal to the vaulted chamber, with its grated window high up and out of reach, was, he could not doubt, the forerunner of further misfortune, and his heart was sorely disquieted as to his future fate, not so much as regarded himself, but as it might affect Cicely.

A miserable straw palet occupied more than one half of his prison, and on this, for very weariness he flung his aching body, but while yet he nursed the gloomiest apprehensions, inseparable from such a place of confinement, the door of the cell grated upon its hinges, and stating from his recumbent position, to ascertain the meaning of the sound, he saw, standing in the doorway, a tall figure habited in sad colored garments, which were partially covered by a long black cloak, a figure, which stood out in grim distinctness against the ruddy glare of a torch held by some unseen hand in the corridor.

The features were in deep shadow, and consequently unrecognizable, and beyond the fact that his visitor was a woman, Godfrey could tell nothing.

His though's had been so running upon Cicely, that disregarding all probabilities, his heart prompting rather than his sense, he sprang to his feet with outstretched arms.

"Cicely," he cried.

"No, not Cicely," was the answer in a mocking voice, "but one who has it in her power to aid you better than the too complaisant attendant of her who was once Queen of England."

Godfrey knew the voice, and shrank from the speaker.

"Why come you here to torment me, mistress Marian?" he asked.

"A sorry comp

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

TOLEDO, O., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1882

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Gen. Wm. Ingalls, his family, dentists, [illegible] up in Chicago, the richest man of the Warren court of majority.

Nevertheless the farmers in the district travers[illegible] have gathered [illegible] of this in case of such [illegible] pits near their [illegible]

A [illegible] Hebron Spring [illegible] Postmaster and [illegible] asked on applicant [illegible] "Can you write? If it was necessary to [illegible]

Kansas converts to [illegible] countrymen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the column of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is "not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them, if they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reason.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon a separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents Department."

G. E. F., Waterville, Minn.: We know of no such publication.

W. E. A., Vermont, Ill.: Address President Visher College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., enclosing stamp.

C. S., Louisville, Col., wishes to know whether the offspring of the top knot or crested canaries will be "bald headed."

Reader, Belleville, Pa.: The "Judge," of New York, is the only paper now published in the country similar to "Puck."

J. W. Ringgold, Creola, Logan Co., Kan., would be pleased if some friend would send him the songs, "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and the "Southern Girl."

W. A. W., Spencer Creek, Mich.:

Please give me a recipe for tempering spring steel.

Heat to a cherry red in a charcoal fire, and harden in oil. To temper, blaze off the oil three times.

Teacher, Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill.:

Where can I get a book to tell me how to preserve the different words in Steele's Philosophy?

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is the best authority we know of.

R. E. K., Valley Centre, Kans.:

Please let me know whether or not saleratus and a combination of potash are one and the same thing. I affirm it is, though a physician disagrees with me.

It is one and the same article.

H. C. H., Burlington Junction, Ia.:

Please give the address of the editor of the North American Review.

Allen Thorndike Price, care D. Appleton & Co., 549 Broadway, New York.

H. E. Y., Seneca Castle, N. Y., writes: "The Bible Biography sent me is worth four times the cost. The dissertations in the appendix are worth as much, if not more, than the biography. Every one that reads the Bible ought to have the book."

Reader, Batavia, Ia.:

1. How is Klondyke pronounced? 2. Where can I find a book giving a description of Washington Territory?

1. Kon-deyc, with the accent on the last syllable. 2. Write to the Territorial Secretary at Olympia, W. T.

C. Y., Shawnee, O.:

1. When was the last Constitutional Convention held in Ohio? 2. When did the people vote for its adoption or rejection? 3. Was it ratified or rejected?

1. In 1873. 2. In the same year. 3. Rejected by a heavy majority.

G. L. McG., Danville, Ill.: Under the head of "sporting" papers can be classed the Spirit of the Times, Clipper, Turf, Field and Farm, New York; The Field, Chicago; Forest and Stream, New York; Fur, Fin and Feather, New York; Field and Afloat, Philadelphia.

J. B., Kendall, Wis.:

Does Prof. Darwin in his writings claim that mankind originated from the monkey?

He held that man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits.

T. D. N., Dalton, Ga.:

Who has the best record in a six-days' walking match?

The best record in a six days' go as you please race is that made by George Hazael, who covered 623½ miles in Madison Square Garden on March 4 of this year.

J. D., Gore, O.:

1. Who is Commissioner of Pensions? 2. Has there ever been a successful writing machine invented?

1. Wm. W. Dudley, Washington, D. C. 2. There are several kinds of type writers now in use that do their work thoroughly.

S. A., New Athens, O.: We do not think any one publication contains all the platforms of all the political parties. McPherson's Hand book of Politics (in several volumes) contains platforms, messages, important votes in Congress, etc. J. J. Chapman, Washington, D. C., publisher.

Mrs. D. C. H., Exeter, Ill.:

Please give a list of the wedding anniversaries, with name attached, as five, wooden; 10, tin, etc.

Two years, paper; 5 years, wooden; 10 years, tin; 15 years, linen; 20 years, crystal; 25 years, silver; 50 years, golden; 60 years, diamond.

G. H. S., Arcadia, Neb.:

Please give recipe to case-harden small articles of iron.

Fuse together, in an iron vessel or crucible, one part prussiate of potash and 10 parts common salt, and allow the article to remain in the liquid 30 minutes, then put them to cold water and they will be case-hardened.

T. B. W., Wilkeboro, N. Y.: We do not think there is any single book published describing the location and character of all the Government lands in the United States, but they could be found in the United States Government Land Office at Washington, and the plats of the several districts in the several land offices in the United States. The only way to ascertain what lands are located or pre-empted would be to obtain copies of the plats from one of the Government land offices.

M. F. P., Golden City, Mo.:

1. Please give an account of the designing and engraving of wood cuts. 2. Are proof sheets of magazine articles sent to their authors?

1. Wood engraving differs from engraving on metal in this, that on a metal plate the traces or marks which are to appear on the paper are cut or sunk into the plate, and when printed from are filled with ink, while the rest of the surface is clean; whereas, in wood engravings they are left prominent or in relief, and the blank parts of the design are cut away. Hence a wood cut acts as a type, and is inked and printed from in the usual way. 2. Sometimes.

E. C., Terre Haute, Ind.:

1. Please give a good and speedy method for polishing brass, small articles, smaller to pen holders. 2. What is Alfred Tennyson's postoffice address?

1. Use melted is to mix some very finely powdered tripoli or rotten stone with linseed oil, and use a piece of felt or old hat for a rub bit. Another way to scour it is to mix glycerine, stearine or creosote with dilute sulphuric acid. A paste can also be made of rotten stone, a little starch, sweet oil and muriatic acid, mixed with water, which is also an excellent article for cleaning all kinds of brass ornaments. 2. He has a home at Farringford, Isle of Wight, also at Aldworth, in Surrey, England.

D. G. C., Alba, Iowa:

1. How many Representatives were assessed in the last Congress, and to what political parties and States do they belong? 2. How many Representatives of each political party now hold seats were the contested cases have been decided?

1. Wheeler, of Alabama; Finley, of Florida; Chalmers, of Mississippi; Dibble, of South Carolina, Democrats; the seat of Shelley, (Democrat, Alabama), was declared vacant. 2. When the House adjourned it stood politically as follows: Republicans, 150; Democrats, 128; Greenbackers, 12; Readjusters, 2. There were three vacancies—Allen and Hawk, deceased, and Shelley, unseated.

H. E. T., Seneca Castle, N. O.:

Please give in correspondents' column the pronunciation of Toledo to settle a controversy, also the proper pronunciation of Moscow and Cairo.

Toledo's population is now very nearly 80,000. Mos-co, with the accent on the first, and the sh having the long sound in the final syllable. Ca-ro, the word being pronounced as if there were only two syllables, with the accent on the first, and both vowels having the long sound. These are the English and American pronunciations. In the former the Russian pronunciation would be Mosk-wa', with the accent strong on the last syllable, the a sound being like that in car. The Egyptian Arabs pronounce the name of Cairo El Kah-he ra, the accent being on the first syllable, with the sound of the "a" as in far.

J. S., New Tabor, Republic Co., Kas.:

1. Could you oblige me with the address of the editor of the Chicago Field, or American Field, I believe it is now called? 2. Of the lines of ships that ship cattle to Europe from New York? 3. Also the names and addresses of a few of the papers or journals especially devoted to druggists?

1. Address Marsh & Co., Publishers Chicago Field. 2. The Gulon & Williams, White Star, North German Lloyd, Inman and others. 3. Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette, New York; Mercantile Journal, New York; Commercial and Shipping List, Boston.

J. H. F., of the Ohio State University, in answer to the question, "Where does the day begin?" writes: "Central and Western Asia was the early home of civilization. People migrated from there in all directions, carrying their day with them. Those going to the northeast carried their day along with them. Some crossed the strait into Northwestern North America and carried their day also. Therefore, we may say the day begins, or the people who can say first, "It is Sunday," or, "It is July 4," are those who migrated from their old home to our own America; or, more directly, we may say, the day begins in Northeastern Asia, because but few have crossed from Asia to America."

E. T. N., Chambers, Col.:

1. Was U. S. Grant General? 2. Who are the Major Generals? 3. Who are the Brigadier Generals? 4. What is each army officer's full pay?

1. Yes. He was succeeded by W. T. Sherman, who now holds that rank. P. H. Sheridan is Lieutenant General. 2. W. S. Hancock, Irving McDowell and John M. Schofield. 3. John Pope, O. O. Howard, A. H. Terry, C. C. Augur, G. Crook, and N. A. Miles. 4. The General receives $13,500 per year; the Lieutenant General, $11,000; the Major Generals, $7,500 each; the Brigadiers, $5,500. This is the pay per annum for the first five years of service, exclusive of quarters, rations, servants and other allowances. The Government furnishes all transportation. The pay of each is increased as follows: 10 per cent. after five years; 20 per cent. after 10 years; 30 per cent. after 15 years, and 40 per cent. after 20 years.

C. F. F., (no postoffice):

What was the proposition made to the South previous to the Emancipation Proclamation? One of my neighbors says there was an offer of $400 apiece for their slaves. Please give me all the information you can on the subject.

March 2, 1862, Pres. Lincoln recommended to Congress that a resolution be adopted "that the United States, in order to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, give to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate it for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system." The resolution was adopted, but produced no effect. October 14, 1861, in orders issued to Gen. Sherman, then about to assume command in South Carolina, the following instructions were given: "You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons employed."

W. H. H., New Virginia, Ia.:

I would like to know if the male deer sheds his horns every year so that they drop clear from his head.

The horns of all the deer family are solid, without a central core like that of the antelope or ox family, and the production is intimately connected with the generative function. In the American species the horns change annually, falling off early in Summer, and are replaced by the new growth, which increase in size and weight until the animal is seven years old. The reproduction of the horn is active, with considerable heat and irritation, and when the old horns fall the male retires to the thickest part of the forest, not coming out among the females until the new ones reappear, said to be then "in velvet." During this time, by a wise provision of nature, they leave no scent in their tracks, consequently are safe from the pursuit of the dogs. The young male deer with his first pair of horns is called a "pricket." In America there are over 25 varieties of the deer tribe, from the diminutive little muntjac of Central America to the gigantic moose of Canada.

G. L., Eureka, Kas.:

1. Give a description of book-binding called half calf, half Russia, etc. 2. Is Chambers' a good American encyclopedia? What encyclopedia is considered the best authority?

1. The character of the cover of the book gives it its name. In this country, as in France, England and Germany, while a large number of hands are always employed in a bookbinding establishment, the principal portion of the work is done by machinery, of which there are many kinds, some of which are very expensive, all leading establishments employing a heavy capital. One new machine, now in general use, will bind 1,000 books per day. The volume, which is printed on sheets, is taken to the sheet room at first, where it is folded, generally by hand, girls being usually employed at this business, who acquire great skill and dexterity at the business, though for large editions of cheap books, folding machines are used that are capable of folding 10,000 to 12,000 full sheets per day. After being folded they are gathered together, pressed in what is called a smashing machine, stitched through the back, the ends are cut, muslin glued on the backs, when it is ready for the cover, which is of pasteboard, cloth or leather, as is desired. There are so many different styles of binding and finishing that it would require a moderate sized volume to describe them all. 2. Chambers' Encyclopedia is an English work, but is reliable. The American Encyclopedia of Appleton & Co. is a standard work. There are also Zell's and some others.

Subscriber, Eugene, Iowa:

Will you please state through inquirers' columns of the BLADE how rubber is vulcanized?

India rubber is, as is well known, the product of distillation from the milky juice of the "caoutchouc" tree found in Mexico, Central and South America, and in some parts of Africa. This is collected by the natives and sold to traders. In the method of vulcanizing rubber, many changes have taken place since the first attempts. The method most approved, and that in general use in this country, is as follows: The crude caoutchouc is placed in a large vat of water, which is kept boiling by the injection of jets of steam. In a vat which will contain about three hogsheads, $00 or $0 pounds of the crude material may be immersed. The clay and dirt that is always mixed with the raw material as it comes to market, are softened, as well as the caoutchouc itself, which slightly swells and increases in elasticity and pliability. A mass of, say from 10 to 20 pounds, is then taken and thrown upon a pair of strong fluted cast iron cylinders, between which it is masticated into small pieces and washed by a streams of hot water which fall upon it from a perforated horizontal pipe. After being passed several times through this machine it is taken to another standing beside it, similar in construction, but having smooth cylinders instead of fluted ones. These produce an enormous pressure, which packs the pieces together in the form of a mat, they being passed through several times and washed by the dripping of hot water as in the previous operation. When the operation is over the mats are taken to a drying room heated by steam, where they remain from four to six weeks, or until perfectly dry, when the rubber is taken to the mill room and passed successively through three mills, similar in construction to the one last described, excepting that one cylinder revolves twice as rapidly as the other, completely disintegrating and mixing the mass. In the first machines the cylinders are hollow and heated by steam to a temperature of 220 deg. F. and a little less in each succeeding mill. After leaving the first mill, about 5 per cent. of sulphur, and in some cases certain mineral matters, as white lead is thrown upon the sheet while passing through the cylinders. This at first separates the material into shreds, but in the second and third passages through the other mills the union is speedily re-established and the mass again becomes homogeneous, and will retain its pliability and elasticity after cooling. This, however, is not allowed to take place until it has passed through the third or finishing mill. Here it is worked over and over again until its pliability and working qualities are perfected, and as far as possible adapted to being spread on canvass. It is now used in the manufacture of rubber hose, belting, packing and a thousand other uses. For springs and other uses requiring great pressure, about 5 per cent. of white lead and variable proportions of carbonate of lime are added to the sulphur mixture. In the manufacture of which optical and surgical instruments as well as buttons, combs, and "dental" materials are made, the materials used are pure caoutchouc and larger proportions of sulphur only. These are subjected to a longer and higher heat than the material for hose, car springs, etc. It is very strong and elastic, and while the uses to which it has already been put are so numerous, its field is continually extending.

J. M., Gilman, Iowa:

What is the process of manufacturing starch from corn in the large factories? What variety of corn is considered most productive of starch? What is the process of manufacturing starch from potatoes in the large factories? What variety is considered best for that purpose?

Starch is manufactured principally from corn and potatoes, although in some parts of the world rice is extensively used. It is extracted from grain by both the fermenting and non-fermenting process. In the first process the grain is steeped in water until it is soft enough to be crushed between the fingers. It is then passed through a wait mill, or between rollers, and again mixed with water. Fermentation sets in, and lactic and acetic acids are formed, which disintegrate the celular structure, and liberate the starch granules. These are collected by repeated washings and precipitations, the process lasting several days. During this time the gluten undergoes putrefaction, emitting a most noisome odor. The sugar and a proportion of the starch are converted into alcohol, and a part of this into lactic and acetic acids, which dissolve the gluten that has escaped putrefaction. Thorough washing and draining removes all the soluble parts, and the starch is dried in blocks about six inches square; as the water escapes from them the masses break into the columnar fragments peculiar to starch. The other method consists in kneading the flour into dough with water and then washing it on a seive of No. 120 wire, in a stream of water, as long as it passes through the water milky. The starch in suspension and the sugary portion in solution are caught below the seive and the gluten nearly all remains behind in a sticky mass. What passes through is left to ferment in an oven for 36 hours, heated to 68 deg. Fahrenbelt, and the skimmings of a former operation is added to hasten the process. By this method the product is nearly 50 per cent. in weight of the raw material, while by the other it is only 35 or 40 per cent. Nearly the whole of the gluten is also saved in a condition suitable for food, either by mixing it with flour or making it into macaroni, or mixing it with boiled potatoes, making a cheap and nutritious bread. Potato starch is made from rasped or grated potatoes by a process similar to that just described. This starch does not, however, assume the columnar form in drying observed in other varieties, and is also peculiar in retaining a large amount of moisture, generally 20 per cent. Rice is treated by being macerated in a weak alkaline solution, a gallon of water to to every two pounds of rice, and 200 grains of caustic soda to the gallon, which dissolves the gluten and leaves the starch. After standing about 24 hours the alkaline liquid is drawn off, and the rice being well washed and drained is drawn off and ground. A fresh quantity of lye is then added to it and it is again digested for 24 hours, with frequent stirring, after which it is left for 70 hours, in which time the dissolved gluten rises to the top in a turbid, yellowish stratum. This portion is carefully drawn off, leaving the fibrous portion of the grain at the bottom, intermixed and covered with starch. The deposit is then stirred up and mixed with an abundance of cold water, and the mixture being left to repose, the fibrous portion is deposited with a very little starch, and the remainder drawn off by a siphon through a very fine seive into a cistern, where it is further washed and purified. The gluten is recovered by neutralizing its solution with sulphuric acid, by which means it is precipitated. The water is then drawn off and the gluten collected, dried, ground and mixed with other flour. The above described processes are those in process in the old world. In this country the manufacture of starch from potatoes is conducted mostly as above described. This is, however, but a small part of the manufacture, that from Indian corn overshadowing it in the largest proportions. In the manufacture of corn starch in the United States the processes are similar to that of rice starch in Europe. Two among the largest corn starch factories in the world are located respectively at Oswego, N. Y., and Glen Cove, L. I. The products of these establishments, both laundry and edible corn starch, are largely sent to foreign countries, and have generally taken the first prizes at international industrial expositions. In these establishments each employs some of its own peculiar processes that are not made public, but the general principle on which they work is the same. Of the uses to which starch is now put, besides being an important element of food of granulverous and herbiverous animals, it is used for making dextrine, for stiffening linen and cotton goods, making size for paper, and various purposes in the chemical laboratory, to say nothing of the enormous quantities now converted into glucose and grape sugar, which is now one of the leading industries in the country. According to chemical tests the percentage of starch in various kinds of food is as follows: Wheat, 57.88; rye, 64.65; oats, 59.59; barley, 66.43; Indian corn, 67.55; rice, 88.65; potatoes, 20; sweet potatoes, 16.05; peas, 37.50; beans, 33; flax seed, 33.40; cacao, 11.

Information Wanted.

Mrs. A. H. Lisle, Warsaw, Ind., wants the address of Samuel Zlac, Co. B, 12th Ind. V. I.

S. S. Hughes, wants the address of J. W Mock, late Assistant Surgeon 111th O. V. I.

Ambrose A. D. Bickett, Marysville, Nodaway Co., Mo., wants the address of Dr. J. F. Bruner.

M. Diana, Red Oak, wants the address of Richard Barber; last heard of at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Susie L. Davis, Nortonville, Kan., wants the address of Benj Field; last heard of in Jackson Co., Tenn.

A. J. Cavanaugh, of Adel, Mercer Co., Neb., wants the address of Benjamin F. Crabill, formerly of the 25th O. V. I.

Amy McCullough, of Ayr, Adams County, Neb., wants the address of her brother, John Fross, last heard from in Adams Co., Ia.

Mrs. Nancy I. McClain, of New Grenada, Fulton Co., Pa., wants the address of her brother, last heard of in Altamont, Effingham Co., Ill.

Helen Forester, Washington, Ia., wants the address of Samuel A. Hall; last heard of in Carroll Co., Ill., in 1863; formerly from Geneva, Wis.

M. Hiney, Terre Haute, Putman Co., Mo., wants the address of Corporal Koonts, Co. E, 6th U. S. Cavalry, or any comrade of the same Company.

B. T. Davis, Willfield, Athens Co., Ohio, wants the address of the Medical Surgeon in charge of the hospital in stone building in South Nashville, in March, 1862.

Mathias Hagerman, Toledo, Mo., wants the address of Capt. J. E. Bryant, Co. E, 83th Ind. Inf., or Lieut. Anderson, same company, or any member of the company.

Cyrus W. Elliott, of Amboy, Hillsdale Co., Mich., late of Co. H, 13th O. V. I., wants the address of Lewis Stanley, known to members of the company as "Old Harper's Ferry."

Wanted, by her sister, the address of Mary Begley, of Glasgow, Scotland; last heard of in New York City in May, 1868. Address G. Bayley, Santa Monica, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

A. Sarlmpton Anderson, Altoona, Pa., wants the address of his sister, Annie Shrimpton, who was taken from the Home of Little Wanderers in Philadelphia about the year 1865.

B. Burge, Sprartown, Ind., wants the address of Dr. Mintle, of Ward 10, Knoxville Hospital, in the Spring of 1863; also of Dr. Campbell, of Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, in May, 1863.

Lewis Gardner, Ontario Center, Wayne Co., N. Y., wants the address of David Griffin, Eugene Terwilliger, John Wilson and Walter Rifenburg, all formerly of Co. B, 9th New York Heavy Artillery.

J. B. Blair, Milton, Ia., asks some reader of the BLADE to give information about the Yellowstone country and the North Pacific Railroad—what wages are paid laborers on track and bridge work.

Mrs. Mary A. Butler, Winfield, Kan., wants the address of her husband, Samuel E. Butler, last heard from in July, 1881, at Manaimo, British Columbia, from whence he was shortly to leave for Alaska.

S. E. Moore, Annapolis, Ind., would like to correspond with some United States mail carrier in Montana or Idaho, who has been in the business for a number of years in the wildest portions of these Territories.

Mrs. V. H. Wells, of Spring Valley, Pierce Co., Wis., wishes the address of her sister, Mrs. Rose Hopkins, maiden name Rose Thompson, or her daughters Myra and Rose; last heard from near Fort Scott, Ark., in 1869.

Information Furnished.

The address of Gen. I. R. Sherwood is Toledo, O.

To A. J., Adel, Neb.: The address of Col. N Haughton, late 25th O. V. I., is Toledo, O.

Seeker, of Peculiar, Ia.: Is informed that there is a [illegible] against capital punishment [illegible] permanently the old man received [illegible] hanged there.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 80c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If T. A. Lyon, of Plainfield, will give his full address the matter he complains of will be corrected.

Letter dated at Hillsman, Montmorency Co., no State given, paper to be sent to Wm. J. Ray.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

If Chas. Hoss, of West Salem, will give his full address his complaint will be looked into.

If S. W. Beebe, of Huntsville, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and corrected.

If W. J. Harris, Tenn., will send his full address perhaps we can comply with his request.

If C. A. Lease, Centralia, will give his full address we will do as he wishes.

If H. Pittenger will give his full address his complaint will be looked up and corrected.

If Mr. Lee will give his full address we will try to help him out.

Letter containing 80 cents, dated at Sewellsville, Ohio, no signature.

Letter containing 10 cents, signed A. Davis, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 30 cents, dated at Allen, no County or State, signed Phillip Snyder.

Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 36 cents, to pay for BLADE for B. Moor, signed Nicholas Auer.

Letter containing 30 cents, no postoffice, County or State, signed Dixon Bartley.

Letter containing $1.25, signed Thomas Madden, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $1 50, no postoffice County or State, signed Hattie Pittinger, to pay for five blades.

Letter containing $1, dated at Holmesburg, no County or State, signed Robert Patterson.

Little Ben Disraeli.

From Lieut.-Col. Ramsey's Recollections.

Here is a delicious story told me by an old lady whom I met somewhere, which has cheered me up in my sorrow. When a girl, she used to dine with her parents at the annual Christmas dinner given by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle street, to his literary friends. Disraeli the elder and his family were always there. After dinner the children were allowed to play a round game together; but after the first year they all refused to play with Master Ben, because he cheated so. Evidently at a very early age he was determined to gain the mastery, and, of course, at that age had no scruples. He must then have foreshadowed what he is reputed to have said of his great political rival, viz., that he was undoubtedly a great man, but never could be a successful politician because he was overburdened with principle and had not one redeeming vice.

The Effort to "Bear" Iowa Farms.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.)

It has been suggested that "immigrants will shun Iowa on account of Prohibition." That will depend upon the reasons for which men buy farms. If Iowa enforces the law no man doubts but that she can reduce her expenses for jails, penitentiaries, poorhouses and criminal courts one half. If land is not worth more in a State full of sober people and school houses and churches than where occupied by tipplers, jails and poorhouses, then we had better change our civilization. Men of all parties should at least be willing to try the experiment in Iowa. Let us see whether 10 years hence there will be farms to give away in the State.

How the Boss Broke the Commandments.

"Little Johnny" in the San Francisco Argonaut.

"Once there was a revivel of lidgion in the Town where Mister Gipple kep a glasware store and everybody was going wild with good. One day there was a feller tendin store for Mister Gipple, and a mighty good woman she cum with a Bible, and said young man du you keep the commandments? The feller, who haled from Sacrymento and didn't know what them was, said yes mem we do but the boss was settin 'em one side yisterday and fell and broke every one We shall have some more and better ones from Frisco in a few days—come in next week, mum."

Thief Running.

A new kind of thief-hunt has just been successfully tried in Rome. A great many *contadini*, or countrymen, come at night to the city to sleep in the squares, under the porticoes of the churches and elsewhere Now thieves found it very profitable to go and sleep next to these poor fellows, who carry in their pockets all their fortunes, the fruit of many days' hard work. The police have lately organized a service of men, who, dressed like *contadini*, go around the Roman basilicas and forums and "sleep on duty." When the thief comes they catch him and lock him up This new service has proved very effective for the protection of the pockets of out-of-door sleepers.

Anything to Excuse Defeat.

Portland Press (Rep.)

The Fusionists are raising the old cry that the election in Maine has been carried by bribery. It is a false cry. The returns show that the heavy Republican gains are made in the country Towns, among a staid population to which corruption is a stranger. The only Fusion gains were in places like Biddeford, Saco and Auburn, towns that are so the Fusionists in past years have assured us—peculiarly susceptible to the influence of money on election day.

Other Duties Called Him.

Arkansaw Traveler.

An Arkansaw preacher, in retiring from the pulpit, said: "My brethren, I regret to leave you, but a more important duty calls me. I have served you for years, and I am gratified to feel that I am worthy of your confidence. Yes, I've got to retire from the services of the Lord. My duties at the still-house demand my undivided attention."

Muscular vs. Theoretical Agriculture.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The songs in the embowered cottages at Rugby would not raise potatos nor make the corn grow in the valleys. Tom Brown, with his beautiful theories and the polish of his Latin hexameters has gone back to England. Sentiment and poetry will give place to German brawn. Both experiments were worth the trial.

Electric Wire Traps for Burglars.

New York Mail.

There may be serious obstacles to the general introduction of electricity to kill burglars, but it may be found available in some cases. To be struck dead in the act of crime is a terrible retribution, but if a score or two of burglars could be punished in that way it would have a wonderful effect in the reduction of burglaries.

They'll Make No Matches in Heaven.

Washington Star.

The match manufacturers have taken advantage of the extension of monopoly afforded them by the failure of Congress to abolish the tax on matches to advance the price of their product. Their no doubt appreciate the fact that their period of monopoly is drawing to an end, and they mean to make the most of it while it lasts.

A German Institution.

Boston Globe.

A vegetarian establishment has been opened in Berlin, called the Vegetarische Erfrischungshalle, where any American who can properly pronounce the name of the establishment can have a meal gratuitously.

Another "Samuel of Posen" Liable to Run the House.

Sometime ago a young Hungarian Jew applied to Captain Smith, of the Brunswick Hotel, for employment, stating that he was penniless, and desired to gain an honest livelihood. Captain Smith said he could take the position of hotel hostler, which, while rather humble, about a well patronized public house, is quite lucrative. The young man said he would accept the position, and went to work. He stayed just five weeks, and in that time had cleared $50 over and above expenses. He then left for San Antonio, much to the relief of the proprietor of the Brunswick, who was afraid if he remained much longer, like "Samuel of Posen," he would own the house. Before leaving Austin he purchased a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery, and just received information that he has drawn one-fifth of the capital prize of $75,000, giving him $15,000. When that young man again visits Austin he will register his name on the Brunswick book, giving the autograph of all the aristocratic twirls incident to recently acquired wealth.—Austin, Tex., Statesman, August 18.

THE COMET.

The Most Extraordinary One of Modern Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The new comet was watched at the Naval Observatory this afternoon. It was found in right ascension 11 hours, 19 minutes, 33 seconds, declination 12 minutes north. The comet is easily seen with the naked eye, and exhibited a short tail with a bright head of considerable extent. In the telescope a nucleus showed as a confused mass of bright light, indicating a large comet with plenty of loose material. Extending on both sides were bright arcs of light, presenting the appearance of a bird with outstretched wings. The comet was seen at Nice, France, about noon September 18. It is almost certain the comet has now passed its perihelion. The comet to-day at 3 was nine degrees west of the sun, and will probably have increased this distance by sunrise of the 20th to 12 or 13 degrees. It will therefore rise somewhat before the sun, but owing to the fact that it is further south than the sun, it will not be readily seen before sunrise. In a few days, however, with its present rate and direction of motion, it should become a brilliant object in the morning sky. On the whole this may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary comets of modern times. The only one which resembles it in its special features of interest is the great comet of 1843, which, like this one, was visible to the naked eye in full sunlight.

Barnard's comet was also observed at the Naval Observatory this morning at 4. Its right ascension was 7 hours, 27 minutes; declination, 12 degrees, 41 minutes north. It presented the usual appearance of a telescopic comet, with a slight central condensation.

REUNION

Of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—The fourteenth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland opened to night by a grand campfire in the Exposition building, given under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. During the day numerous members of the society arrived, in bodies and singly, and all the hotels and boarding houses are crowded. Pres. Arthur's visit, which had been announced, did not occur, and up to a late hour last night Gen. Grant, who promised to be present, had not arrived. Gens. Sherman and Sherman will arrive to morrow.

The exercises opened with patriotic airs by fife and drum, Maj Robinson and Hendershot, the drummer-boy of the Rappahannock, Gen. Hobert delivered a brief address of welcome to visitors, who filled all parts of the building, at least 10,000 people being present on the occasion. The addresses of the evening were delivered by Gen. John Gibbon, the distinguished commander of the Iron Brigade; Judge Fenner, of New Orleans; Gen. Rush, of Wisconsin; ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild; Gen. Cochran, of Ohio, and others. The exercises closed with "Old Hundred," sung in congregational style.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—The 14th annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland opened to day. Gen. P. H. Sheridan presided. A business meeting held during the forenoon adjourned after the appointment of committees and the afternoon was devoted to an excursion on the lake.

Gen. Sheridan presided and responded amidst prolonged applause to addresses of welcome by Governor Rusk on the part of the State, and Mayor Stowell on the part of the city. Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, the orator of the occasion delivered the annual address.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland closed to-day with a grand street parade, in which the distinguished military guests participated. In closing the meeting of the society the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Phil Sheridan; Corresponding Secretary, Henry M. Cist; Recording Secretary, John W. Steele; Treasurer, Gen. James S. Fullerton, and a number of Vice-Presidents.

The next meeting will take place September 21 and 22, 1883, at Cincinnati. The Committee on the Garfield Monument Association reported receipts from all sources $16,101 97, in the hands of Gen. Fullerton. Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, Ill., was elected orator for the next session; Col. R. M. Kelly, of Louisville, alternate. The meeting then adjourned.

THE ASIA.

Bodies Recovered—Interview with One of the Two Survivors.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT., Sept. 19.—The steamer Northern Belle, dispatched from Parry Sound to the scene of the disaster to the Asia, returned to-day, bringing the bodies of Capt Savage, McDonald, and first mate, John Little, of Sault Ste Marie; J. McAlpine, of Gore Bay, and an unknown man supposed to be a lumberman.

An interview with the rescued Tinkis elicits little in addition to the reports already published. At the time of the accident the steamer was about 20 miles from land. A heavy sea struck the vessel and sent her over on her side. Boats were cut from the davits, and as the vessel went down they were shoved off into the water. The upper decks floated after the hull sank. One after another the occupants of the boats either washed overboard by the heavy sea or died from exhaustion, until only five were left on the metallic boat, which contained the two survivors, Tinkis and Miss Morrison, their companions, dying one after another. They reached shore at daylight.

THE OLD SCALE,

After a Strike of 116 Days, at a Loss of $10,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—District meetings of the Amalgamated Association were held to-day simultaneously in this City, Wheeling and Youngstown, at which it was decided to withdraw all demands made on June 1, and present the old scale to the manufacturers for their signatures. The meetings were largely attended, and the vote was as follows: Pittsburg, 81 for the old scale of $5.50 per ton for boiling, and 27 for a compromise at $5.75; Youngstown, 48 for $5.50 for $5.75; Wheeling, 17 for $5.50, 15 for compromise; total, 166 for the old scale, and 58 for $5.75. This virtually ends the strike as it is believed that the manufacturers will sign the scale and resume at once. A meeting of a committee of manufacturers and a committee of the Amalgamated Association will take place to-morrow evening, at which the scale will be offered to the former, and other details settled. The strike lasted 116 days, and it is estimated that the loss of the men in wages was between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 while that to the manufacturers is only a conjecture.

GONE GLIMMERING.

Society Ladies Swindled by a High-toned Firm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The mining firm of James G. Sands & Co., have failed. The firm did a large business with down-town business men and with society people uptown, who dabbled in mining stocks. Sands is reported gone to San Francisco to attend the developing of several Mexican mines. He was secretary of several mining companies. It is not known where his partner, C. R. Callahan, has gone. Among inquiring customers were two society ladies, who contributed $210,000 each to a pool out of which they realized $60,000, all said to have been left in the hands of the firm for future contemplated speculations on a larger scale. An up town crockery merchant and several prominent lawyers are said to have left each about $10,000 in the vaults of the firm before the members disappeared. A large number of people deposited between $1,000 to $5,000 with the missing firm as margins. Neither of the firm has been seen since the 11th inst. It is stated the Sheriff seized what effects could be found.

Bound to Have a Ticket.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 21.—The State Prohibition Convention made the following nominations: Governor, A. A. Hopkins; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Boole; Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, C. A. Hammond; Congressman-at-large, L. S. Freeman; Congressman for Thirty-first District, Joseph W. Grover; Judge of the Supreme Court, V. F. Willard.

Value of Kansas Crops.

TOPEKA, Sept. 21.—It is estimated that the farm products of Kansas for 1882 will reach a total of 170,000,000, or an average of $200 for each of the 200,000 families in the State. The number of farmers in Kansas is 100,000, which gives $1,700 as the average yield per farm.

Shower of Salmon.

ELYRIA, Sept. 20.—A small shower of fish—said to be salmon—from two to three inches in length, fell in the garden of Mr. H. P. Nicholson, Second street, in this City, this morning. Where they came from is a mystery.

Benna Salve is the universal remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and flesh wounds.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

How a Blundering Judgment May Be Responsible for the Most Serious Results.

—Mr. Edwin Booth said recently that he supposed his lungs were affected. He had a persistent cough until he saw Dr. Mackenzie, of London, who found that this symptom arose from a disturbance of the liver. —*N. Y. Herald.*

The above item, which has been going the rounds of the press, is of no special significance other than to the personal friends of Mr. Booth, except that it brings to light a truth of the greatest importance to the world. Few people pass through life without the affliction of a cough at some point in their career. In most cases this is considered the result of a cold or the beginning of consumption, and thousands have become terrified at this revelation, and have sought by a change of air and the use of cough medicines to avert the impending disaster. It may safely be said that more than half the coughs which are afflicting the world to-day do not have their origin in the lungs, but are the result of more serious troubles in other organs of the body. "Liver coughs" are exceedingly common, and yet are almost wholly misunderstood. Arising from a disordered state of the liver, they show their results by congesting the lungs. In fact, the efforts of the liver to throw off the disease, produce coughing even when the lungs are in a healthy state.

But it is a mistake to suppose that such delicate tissues as the lungs can long remain in a healthy condition when they are being constantly irritated by coughing. Such a theory would be absurd. Consumption, which was feared at first, is certain to take place unless something is done to check the cause. This must be plain to every thoughtful mind. It stands to reason, therefore, that the only way in which "liver coughs" can be removed is by restoring the liver to health.

In this connection another fact of great importance becomes known, which can best be explained by the relation of an actual event. Mr. W——, a wealthy

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THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

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Circulation last Week, 99,000.

MR. LOCKE'S LETTER.

The description of the City of Ilam being given this week by Mr. LOCKE, cannot fail to strike our readers as an exceedingly good representation of that interesting old place. He has looked at it with intelligent, observant eyes, and seen more than the buildings and the streets, the churches and other public buildings. As in all the rest of his journeyings the people attracted his attention, and when we say "the people" we mean the masses, and not the aristocratic upper class alone. He saw how they lived, what they were doing, and their promise for the future. It is a good letter, and well worth reading.

THE NEW PAPER.

Our readers will not fail to find some notable improvements in the work done by our new press this week over that upon the last issue, and this will be true each week for some time to come. Such a delicate, complicated, and powerful piece of machinery cannot be made to do its best at the very first starting, but its approach to perfection will be rapid.

WENDELL PHILLIPS declines to lecture the coming Winter.

THERE is a convict in the Texas Penitentiary who is said to have killed 21 men.

THE value of the agricultural products of Kansas the present year is $185,000,000.

THE latest claim filed against the Garfield estate is one for $1,500 for 500,000 pounds of ice.

LOWELL *Courier*: In the concluding words of the old song, "Does anybody sit on the Dey?"

REPORTS are current of heavy discoveries of iron ore, about 75 miles north of Duluth, Minn.

THE Mormons do not seem to be discouraged. They sent out 22 missionaries to Europe Tuesday.

GEN. GRANT has finally consented to serve on the Commission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico.

W. D. KELLEY has again been nominated for Congress in Pennsylvania. He was first elected to the 37th Congress.

THESE days are making wealth for the nation beyond the dreams of avarice. Every cornfield is a mine of European gold.

THE old scale has been signed by Pittsburg manufacturers, fires have been lighted, and the long strike is over.

ARABI's papers show that he had offers of assistance from French, German and Russian officers, but that they were all declined.

THE cloak of "harmony" put on for show at Syracuse will not last long. TAMMANY is only half recognized, and the ticket is doomed.

THERE was a rumor Saturday that Queen VICTORIA had been shot at, but a later dispatch says there was no foundation for the report.

IN the justice-loving West several well-deserved lynchings would probably follow so senseless an "accident" as that in Harlem tunnel.

FAILING health has compelled REV. GRANVILLE MOODY, the famous "Fighting Parson" of the war, to ask to be placed on the supernuated list.

COUNSEL for Sergt. MASON has filed a petition for habeas corpus. Arguments will be heard on the motion for a writ at Utica, N. Y., early in October.

IT is stated that the Chinese in California are well pleased with the workings of the anti Chinese law. They now demand an advance of 50 cents a day.

ORDERS have been issued in Ireland not to give shelter to evicted families. Why don't they shoot down the poor people at once? It would be more merciful than the plan adopted.

THE reason the Irish suspects have been liberated is because of the expiration of the act under which they were arrested, and not because of any relaxation of the British rule in Ireland.

IN Pennsylvania the Prohibitionists have decided to form a league to defeat all legislative candidates who will not promise to vote in favor of submitting to popular ballot the question prohibiting the manufacture and sale of malt and spirituous liquors in the State.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE campaign in New York is not so hopeful for the Republicans as could be desired. Judge FOLGER, the Republican nominee for Governor, is an entirely acceptable man, and so popular that the last time he was before the people he ran 7,000 ahead of his ticket in the State. Against this popularity are opposed: 1. The method by which the Administration, CONKLING and JAY GOULD brought about his nomination. 2. CORNELL'S natural resentment at being ignominiously beaten out of the second term, which belonged to him by usage. 3. The Utica *Herald*, Buffalo *Express*, and Jamestown *Republican*, Albany *Journal*, and Saratoga *Journal*, all very influential Republican papers, express the most decided hostility to bowing to the ARTHUR-CONKLING-GOULD yoke, and the Buffalo *Express* and Jamestown *Republican* bolt the nomination outright, and go for CLEVELAND. Many of the Garfield Republican papers are silent, while others urge an earnest support of the whole ticket, in view of the importance of the election.

The Democrats nominated GROVER CLEVELAND, Mayor of Buffalo, who seems to be a very acceptable man, and has apparently harmonized the party to an extent unknown for years. JOHN KELLY and Tammany express themselves pleased with the nomination, as do the other factions of the Democracy. This unity makes the unfortunate circumstances attending Judge FOLGER'S nomination the more dangerous.

THE struggle between the Cameronians and the Independents in Pennsylvania grows in bitterness daily. There is every reason for the Independents cherishing the hope that they have dug the grave of Bossism, and that the result of the conflict will be a purer and better state of things in their politics.

THE Egyptian war being over the great question of interest now relates to the settling up of affairs. The Khedive has issued a manifesto, declaring that England has great interests in Egypt, both in regard to finances and traffic through the Suez Canal, and that for the protection of those interests she was compelled to interfere, but that she has no intention of annexing the country. The Khedive announces that he has authorized Gen. WOLSELEY to represent him in restoring order and punishing the rebels. All loyal Egyptians are called upon to give Gen. WOLSELEY every assistance. Any one refusing to do so will be treated as a rebel. The English have occupied Damietta, and ARBDELAL Pasha surrendered immediately. His army had, the greater part, deserted him. This is the end of the rebellion.

THERE is a good deal of excited discussion by the European press as to the final disposition of matters. The purchase of a suzerainty is strongly pressed upon the Government. England declares that she will not encroach on the Sultan's rights. On the other hand we hear from Vienna that Europe is quite willing to grant England the Wardenship of the Suez Canal with the protection of the territory on either side. The French papers, failing to observe that the Control still exists, are demanding that England shall compensate them for exclusion from Egypt by consolidating their influence in Syria.

THE Trades Congress has just concluded its annual session in Manchester. The Congress pronounced in favor of the nationalization of the land doctrine promulgated by Mr. GEORGE, taken up by Mr. DAVITT, and denounced by Mr. PARNELL. Mr. DAVITT is shortly to introduce the subject to a West End audience in London. Mr. GEORGE has already laid the scheme before a gathering of clergymen.

THE Dublin Exhibition of Irish manufactures has been quite a success in its way. It was put up with great promptness, and a much better exhibit got together than had been expected. And although the Castle, the Emergency people and Orangemen will not look near it, the attendance is very large. But in many cases the exhibitor of some staple article has no competitor. He is the only maker of the article in the whole country, and his output is not one fiftieth of the consumption. Thus Ireland has one bottle maker, one manufacturer of medium and fine earthenware, and no more. The Exhibition shows how little Ireland is doing to employ her own people, and how much the people are capable of doing for themselves, if they had the proper assistance from protective legislation.

THE troubles of Peru are very far from ended. The refusal of Chili to grant anything like reasonable terms of peace—a refusal for which Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN is largely responsible—seems to have driven the Peruvians to a kind of desperation. After a prolonged cessation of military operations, we hear of concerted and well managed advances upon the coast towns, of a Chilian garrison at Concepcion cut in pieces, of a field hospital left in the Peruvians' hands by a force retreating from what they claim as a victory, and of great trepidation at Lima in view of the possibility that the city may be attacked in a few days. These things show that the Peruvians have recovered their spirits, and are not going to acquiesce in the military occupation or the diplomatic spoliation of their country.

THE Indian Government, after being overborne in the matter of the import duties on cottons and cotton yarns for the benefit of English manufacturers, is taking its revenge by seeking to stimulate the production of iron in India. The peninsula has abundance of both iron and coal, yet her railroads are constructed of rails imported from England, and even old rails and tires are sent back thither to be worked over. The Indian ores are generally very pure, and are easily accessible, millions of tons lying on the surface of the country. There is a plenty of coal as good as the average English, and labor can be had for 30 cents a day and for seven days of the week. The Governor and Council offer to make 10 years' contracts for iron rails and the like with any company which will undertake the work with an adequate capital; but they insist that the manufacture, to suffice for the wants of the country, should be undertaken at four different points. Indian distances are so magnificent, and transportation by land so costly, that it is cheaper to send to England, than overland from one end of the peninsula to the other.

THE OLD WAY.

The Free Traders' British employers were frankest about their designs on America some few years ago. In 1719 the House of Commons formally protested against the growth of American manufactures, on the ground that "the erecting manufactories in the Colonies tended to lessen their dependence upon Great Britain."

The tendency of our forefathers to make goods for themselves, instead of buying of England was a perennial grief to the English merchants and manufacturers, who continually petitioned Parliament to pass laws restraining such manufactures.

The House of Commons, in 1731-32 ordered the Board of Trade and Plantations to "make diligent inquiry into this shameful matter," and the Board was forced to report that—

"In the colonies northward of Virginia" —the colonists "had fallen into the manufacture" of woolen and linen cloth; that they raised flax and hemp, which they manufactured into "a coarse sort of cloth, bags, tracee and halters, to supply the domestic demand; that they had established woolen mills for domestic manufactures, and that linen and cotton, for shirting, were made; and that they "manufactured brown hollands, for women's wear," and that the Assembly of Massachusetts had voted a bounty of 30 shillings for every piece of duck or canvas manufactured in the province; that great quantities of hats and leather were manufactured and exported to Spain, Portugal and the West Indies; that in Massachusetts they had set up a paper-mill; that they had established iron works, six furnaces and 19 forges, and one slitting mill, for the manufacture of bar iron, and of "cast iron, or hollow ware"—"all sorts of iron for ships"—and "a manufactory for nails;" and that they "built many brigantines and small sloops," which they sold in the West Indies.

In the view of the English manufacturers this was "flat treason," and in response to their request Parliament passed the most tyrannical laws to strangle these infant industries.

It is amazing to-day to consider the brutal unscrupulousness of these regulations. It does not seem possible that lawmakers should have such utter contempt for what are now regarded as the natural rights of other men.

For example, Act. 5, GEORGE II., 1732, was specially directed to killing off hat-making in North America. The lawmakers went at it thoroly. They provided that no hats should be exported from His Majesty's Colonies in North America; that none of Colonial manufacture should be sent from one Colony to another, nor *could they be laden upon any horse, cart or other carriage*.

In 1750 an act was passed absolutely prohibiting the building or "continuance of any mill or engine for slitting or rolling iron, any plating forge with a tilt hammer, or any steel furnace." Any such a factory was declared a nuisance that must be abated within 30 days under penalty of £500 (or $2,000).

This was the way that Great Britain tried to keep America a serf to her manufacturers, before the Revolution. Of late years she has striven to effect the same object by the subsidizing of politicians and speakers, to mold public opinion into harmony with her views.

CANAL TOLLS.

At the coming election in the State of New York, the proposed amendment to the Constitution to abolish all tolls on the Canals (thus reducing the cost of transportation on freights) and maintaining the canals by general taxation, is to be voted on. Those advocating the measure claim that it is necessary, in order to retain the carrying trade, which is of such signal benefit to them, and further it is the only means by which the canals can be prevented from going into decay, and thus interposing a check to the monopoly by railroads on transportation.

These amendments have vigorous support, and also strong opposition in each of the great political parties. It is really a contest between those residing on or near the line of the canals, or directly benefited by them, and the large towns and commercial centers and the outlying districts. It is generally conceded says the *N. Y. Sun* that "the benefit of the canals to the chief commercial marts of the State is conceded by all, while it is generally admitted that the abolition of tolls would help our citizens in the contest for retaining their due proportion of the seaboard business of the Wester States. The main objection raised against the amendments is that it would be unjust to tax for the support of the canals the people in those portions of the State which he remote from them. In deciding whether the whole State ought to contribute to sustain our canal system, it should be remembered that the millions of dollars drawn from the canals and appropriated for general objects have in times past relieved the people from the payment of that amount of taxes; and that, in fact, the State at large now owes that great sum to the canals.

This is a question in which the people of the West and Northwest are also vitally interested. As one of the main channels of mercantile intercourse between the two great sections, any legislation regarding it will materially affect a vast number of producers and shippers, and the result of the vote on the amendment will be waited for with more anxiety among that class than any other portion of the New York State election.

ENGLISH TRADE ANIMUS.

The United States is the best and largest market that England has. The 50,000,000 people in this country make more money per head than any other people in the world, and they spend it more freely. One American—considered as a customer—is worth to the English manufacturer two or three Germans, five or six Spaniards or Italians, and dozens of Hindus. This is why the English were so eager to break up the Union in 1861-5; this is why they aided so energetically with the South; donated Enfield rifles or Armstrong cannon to the Rebels, supplied them with English-made cartridges, percussion caps and shells, fitted out privateers for them, and sent trained artillerists to man the guns of the "Alabama" and the "Shenandoah." This is why British regiments were sent to Mexico, and why every occasion was sought to make a pretext for acknowledging the Confederacy without being compelled to back up that acknowledgement by powerful armies. This is why to-day they are sending thousands of pounds over here every year to pay the expenses of Free Trade Leagues, Free Trade orators, and Free Trade candidates.

English manufacturers could well afford to buy the way to Congress of every member of both Houses; the profits on one year's Free Trade, and the crippling of their strongest competitors, the American manufacturers, would be cheaply purchased in that way.

A NUMBER of the leading citizens of Cincinnati have petitioned Judge Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, to appoint Supervisors for the Congressional election in that City.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

The way in which the United States is looked upon in the old country—the people regarding it as a refuge for the oppressed of all nationalities—was lately shown in a marked manner by the resolve of about half of the policemen of Dublin, who refused to longer do duty in that City, to come here and begin the world over again. Although the trouble has now apparently been quieted down, there is no doubt but that their openly expressed desire and determination will eventually be carried out, and it will have its influence upon general immigration, so that the number arriving in New York may be expected to increase considerably.

The population of Ireland within the last half century has decreased instead of increasing as it should do in a prosperous country. In 1881 it was, according to the census, 5,412,377, which is nearly 3,000,000 less than it was, 40 years ago. The number of Irish immigrants since 1848 is 3,283,362. Of late years they have come hither at the rate of 60,000 or 70,000 each year. Of the 669 431 immigrants to the United States in 1881, it is thought Ireland contributed nearly 90,000. At that rate she must in time become seriously depleted, and there are some Irish patriots who see in this fact the certainty of their country's further decay. These are denouncing any efforts to promote farther emigration, and would rather throw obstacles in the way of the people leaving their own country. Things are bad enough now, it is true, but with the muscle of Ireland gone they feel there is little hope for the future.

It is not probable however, that this opposition will reach a degree which will cause much diminution of the emigration. Only a great improvement in home affairs can do that. If those who come hither can be persuaded to seek their homes in the West, instead of settling down in the large Cities as they generally seem inclined to do, it will be much better for them and for this country. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the priests of the Catholic Church to use their influence in that direction. Father NUGENT of Liverpool is now visiting the Irish colony in Minnesota under the control of Bishop IRELAND, for the purpose of ascertaining the practical workings of that plan. It would be much better, however, to encourage the immigrants to scatter through the West, among other nationalities, than to settle down in a clannish way, which will prevent them from entering at once into the spirit of cosmopolitanism that is the characteristic of all of the institutions of the United States. This is to be their home and the home of their children. They come hither to be Americans, and to enjoy the privileges that this Government gives them and the sooner they can become citizens in feeling as well as in name, the better for them and for the State in which they settle.

THE KIND OF LABOR.

The *Mercury*, a paper published at Meriden, Miss., has an article in a recent issue which if it voices the sentiment of the people, shows that they have not yet advanced out of the barbarism of that past which degraded labor to the lowest possible degree consonant with obedience to their bidding. Had the negro been brought to any lower condition, there would not have been intelligence enough to accomplish their tasks.

There is now a need of labor in Mississippi as in other of the Southern States. South Carolina has called for Germans, Irish, and Scandinavians, but the *Mercury* that Mississippi does not want that imitates kind. She would greatly prefer John Chinaman. It says:

It is an established fact that he never cares to participate in public and political affairs, and will never be clamorous for the ballot, and never be making any disturbance because there wasn't a full vote, a free ballot and a fair count. Your European is certain to wish to begin at once to enjoy the free privileges in this country he has heard of, and which will be one of the strong inducements for his immigration, and will be very apt to be in somebody's way at elections in the South, as he is now in the North. The foreign element now has much consideration in party politics and party platforms, and gives concern and trouble to the native element in elections.

These few sentences are pregnant with meaning. It is true the Chinese do not care to become citizens. They work for money and that only. Rarely do they form any attachment to their employers, as do the negros; but then they are scarcely ever lazy and shiftless. They work day after day without interruption, and demand a prompt payment of their wages. But these are small. They do not care anything about party or principle, so long as they get the money they are after, and when a certain sum is obtained they go back to China to live in what they consider opulence.

On the contrary the Germans, Irish and Scandinavians come here to make their homes. They become citizens as soon as possible, and feel themselves part and parcel of the nation, ambitious to make the most of the opportunities presented to them. They want their children in the public schools, and they are strenuous about voting.

This is just the kind of labor that the *Mercury* says Mississippi does not want, or at least such is the tenor of the article from which we have quoted. It does want the kind which nearest approaches the old slave labor, and that is the Chinese. Mississippi will be one of the last of the Southern States which will be reached by the tide of prosperity now rolling in that direction.

THE London Statistical Society has published a table showing the railway mileage of European countries as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Germany	21,500	Switzerland	1,565
Great Britain	18,200	Holland	1,433
France	17,200	Denmark	1,169
Russia	14,600	Roumania	930
Austria	12,000	Turkey	870
Italy	5,500	Portugal	860
Spain	4,900	Greece	6
Sweden	4,600		
Belgium	2,500	Total	107 616

This places the 100,000 miles of railway in the United States in a favorable light, as compared with entire Europe.

DR. NORVIN GREEN, who will shortly retire from the Presidency of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is reported to be worth $10,000,000. His salary has been only $15,000 per year, his large fortune being the result of fortunate stock operations.

COPIES of the *Irish World* were seized in Liverpool, but after being held several days the police discovered they were not loaded and the subscribers were allowed to handle them.

ACCORDING to Dr. MITCHELL beer contains 8 per cent. of alcohol and 92 per cent. of dirty water. It is surprising what a demand there is for dirty water.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES.

Commerce is the exchange of products between different classes of producers. The agricultural producer raises 10 bushels of grain and 10 pounds of meat where he consumes one. The surplus nine bushels of grain and nine pounds of meat he has to trade off to some one else for another kind of product.

The cloth-producer makes 1,000 yards of cloth where he can personally use one. The remaining 999 he trades off to the farmer for food, and to other kinds of producers for their special wares.

No matter how many intricate sales and re-sales, charges, shipments and transfers the products may go through, the result is simply that Farmer JONES has traded off the grain and meat over and above what he required for his own eating to Clothmaker BROWN, Ironmaker SMITH, Shoemaker CRISPIN, etc., for the cloth, iron, shoes, etc., which they have over and above what they need for themselves.

It is evident without farther explanation that the further apart that Farmer JONES and Clothmaker BROWN, etc., are —the longer distance that their products have to be shipt, and the more hands they pass through in making the exchange, the less each receives as a reward of his labor.

Thus it is apparent that if Farmer JONES lives in Kansas, and has to send his grain and meat over 1,000 miles of railway, and 3,000 miles of ocean, passing through the hands of 20 different brokers, commission men, warehouse men, elevator owners, etc., to reach Clothmaker BROWN, in Liverpool, the return to him will be quite shrunken to what it would be if he had only to send his grain into the next County, over but 20 miles of railroad, and through but one commission man's hands, in order to exchange it for the goods he desires.

True political economy teaches as the highest policy that which will bring all classes of producers the closest together. Therefore, as we can not move Farmer JONES'S wheat-fields into the neighborhood of Clothmaker BROWN'S factories, we must adopt the other alternative, and encourage Clothmaker BROWN to remove his factories to the neighborhood of Farmer JONES'S wheat-fields.

This is the logic of a Tariff for Protection.

ABDALLAH PASHA.

Gen. HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who planned Gen. WOLSELEY'S campaign in Egypt, has this to say of ABDALLAH Pasha, the last of the Egyptian commanders to surrender:

Abdallah Pasha, the Egyptian commander at Damietta, who surrendered yesterday, was, before the collapse of the rebellion, second in influence only to Arabi, and was even more feared by the Khedive faction. He is, intellectually, the ablest of the so-called National party, and possessing great oratorical powers, was called "The Voice of the Nation." He was among the earliest apostles of freedom in Egypt, and years ago founded a school in which, as he declared, to teach elocution, but really to teach political and religious liberty, and also established associations, educational societies, anti-slavery leagues and committees of direction in all parts of Lower Egypt. He originally converted the army to the National cause, and it was his fiery oratory which brought the Ulema together to insist with the Khedive upon the reinstatement of Arabi after he had been dismissed from the Ministry of War. It was his preaching which, a few weeks later, frightened Dervish Pasha into taking his sudden flight from Cairo. He was accused of having so aroused the fanaticism of the Egyptians as to bring on the massacre at Alexandria. His motives in the outset of the rebellion were apparently unselfish, for he sold his little piece of land in Boheyra and gave the money to assist in carrying on the war. As an organizer Arabi was a pigmy compared to him, and without his aid Arabi would have been helpless. He was the most energetic and diligent of the rebellious leaders, and had he been in command of the Egyptian forces at Tel-el-Kebir, would not have been snoring in bed when the English made the attack, as Arabi was. He was free from the constitutional tiredness that characterizes the Egyptian race. Abdallah possesses literary ability of a high order. He is the greatest poet of modern Egypt, and it is said can improvise in verse or prose for hours together, without tiring his audience. He is the editor and principle writer of the *Taif*, which has the largest circulation of any paper printed in Arabic. His course in refusing to surrender, after the evident collapse of the rebellion, shows him to be a man of courage, and it is highly probable that had he, instead of Arabi, been Commander-in-Chief of the National army, he would not have run away as fast as Arabi did.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

The Silk Association of America has just issued its tenth annual report and it contains much interesting information, not only in regard to the progress of manufacturing in this country, but of the importations from abroad. Notwithstanding the amount of American goods that are made and their popularity, the import of European silk goods was larger during the last year than ever before, and the same is true of the raw silk brought into this country.

Time was when one silk dress in a lifetime was sufficient for the good housewife. Anything more than that was considered as a mark of wealth or a piece of extravagance. Now a silken gown appears a necessity for every woman, and it has become a most common article of attire. It has ceased to be a mark of exceptional prosperity, and this change in the way it is regarded, combined with increased population, explains the cause of the increased importation of the article in the face of its growing home manufacture. The latter in 1881 reached about one-third of all of the goods used in this country, and the prospects are that it will greatly increase within the next year or two. Until lately Paterson, N. J., has been the place where the most of this work has been done, but recently large mills have been erected at Hawley and Allentown, Pa., and Boonton and Dover, in New Jersey.

According to the report, home manufacturers have been greatly troubled to hold their own the past year, because of the importation of foreign goods at undervalued invoices, which were placed upon the market at very low prices.

The production of one class of goods has increased largely the past year, and that is sewing and machine-twist silk. This has become about 10 per cent. greater than any year before.

With the growing interest in silk culture the future of the whole industry in this country is very promising. There is no reason why the larger portion of the silk, both raw and manufactured, should not be produced here.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We have mailed over 2,000 copies of this remarkable cheap book to readers of the BLADE during the past few months, and we doubt if we have enough copies left to carry us through the coming holiday demand. An elegant large $3.00 book is not often mailed postpaid for $1.25, and our new subscribers should take advantage of the present opportunity, and secure a copy before they are gone. See description of the book on 8th page of the present issue.

INSANITY AND DRUNKENNESS.

Within this century a great change has taken place in the way that insanity is treated. Time was when the mildest form of lunacy was considered incurable and as something for which the sufferer was himself responsible. The stories of ill treatment in mad-houses, terrible as some of them be, are not exaggerations, and even at the present day when intelligent study has disclosed so much that was before hidden, of the possibility of effecting a cure in many cases thought beyond remedy, the treatment of the poor creatures shut away from their friends in asylums is bad enough to drive the sane crazy. This often arises through the cupidity and mismanagement of those placed in charge and not from lack of knowledge.

Of late New York State has become thoroly aroused in regard to the condition of her insane, who are placed under county care and a committee of the State Board of Charities has been investigating the matter. They have made a most searching personal inspection of the whole system and the result is the recommendation of various reforms in the conduct of such institutions, which will do much towards improving the chances of the inmates to recover. It would be well if every State in the Union would follow the example of New York.

Beside insanity there is another phase to human misery which deserves and is attracting attention in the way of considering remedies for individuals, and that is drunkenness. At the Social Science Association at Saratoga last week the question was discussed at length, with marked differences of opinion. A few intelligent speakers took the humane ground that it is a disease and should be treated as such, every effort of medical skill being directed to its cure. That this view of it is warranted by the observations of accomplished physicians, there is no doubt. Alcohol enters into the system and destroys the power of the will. The approaches to this condition are as insidious as those of any other disease, and not any more anticipated. Except that the results are more certain and that abstention is an absolute prevention, the victims of drunkenness are no more criminal than the victims of a disease brought on by any carelessness or intemperance of conduct. But no one dreams of punishing a person who, in the delirium of fever, tries to injure those nearest and dearest to him, or destroys property. His reason is gone, just as it is in the case of the drunken man.

The New York *Star* tells of "a man, naturally kind and intelligent, the father of a grown up family, who has occasional fits of drunkenness, and was urged by his sister during one of his sober days to reform entirely. He replied: 'You have spent thousands of dollars for me and my children; you have been the best sister a man ever had; yet, were your life to be put in one scale and a bottle of whisky in the other, and I had got a taste or even a good smell of the whisky, I should seize the bottle and let you go, so may God help me!'" If this is not a malady, what can it be called. A good many of the Association, however, took the opposite view, and insisted that drunkenness was a crime and should be treated accordingly. Prof. WAYLAND of Yale said that the drunkard should be imprisoned at hard labor until he reforms. The best answer to such an opinion is contained in the instance given above.

Concerning the establishment of institutions for the treatment of inebriety as a disease which may be cured, the *Star* makes some very sensible remarks as follows:

Unfortunately, most of the institutions established for the reformation of inebriates have failed to realize the expectations of their founders. But almost every failure can be traced directly to the mismanagement of the institutions and deficiency of special knowledge and skill on the part of the physicians in charge. The Washingtonian Home in Boston was very successful while under the care of a genuine enthusiast. Enough was done by these institutions, however, to prove that when intemperance is treated as though it were a disease, with the same degree of skill and energy and kindness the best physicians apply to the treatment of other difficult diseases, the patient can be cured—not beyond the possibility of a relapse, but beyond the probability of his fall. With the data accumulated by these institutions and by physicians in their practice it is astonishing that men claiming to be scientists and humanitarians can advocate the subjection of inebriates to punishment as criminals. We have done with the Dark Ages and their cruelties.

Undoubtedly intemperance is the prolific cause of poverty and crime. But it is an evil almost as old as human society, and no known community is free from it. And by no arbitrary enactments of Legislatures, and no cruelty to the victims can it be exterminated. Prohibition has never succeeded and never will. Prevention is a thousand times better than cure. But if inebriety can be cured by thoro and skillful treatment as a disease, it is the duty of philanthropists and the business of social science associations to study and suggest the proper methods. The humanity which borrows the cloak of science to cover its backsliding into the barbarities of the Dark Ages is a pretentious humbug.

THE great iron strikes at Pittsburg and other iron centers have ended in a complete defeat of the strikers. It has cost the men long demoralizing idleness, loss of character and health, and not least of all, six millions of dollars in wages. The question now is, who is to blame for all this? The strike was "ordered" when the prices of iron were falling. It was not the spontaneous action of the workmen. There must have been some leader in the movement. And it behooves those who have been such sufferers for the past few months, who have had want and starvation staring them and their families in the face and who are now humbled more than they really deserve, to find out who it was that tricked them into the losing game. Yet bitter as the lesson has been, it is possible that it may have had the good effect of bringing capital and labor to a better understanding of the rights and demands of each.

PUCK has a telling first-page picture this week. It represents BRADY and DORSEY leaning back in their chairs and fairly bursting their sides with laughter over their acquittal. *Puck* points sternly to a picture of WM. M. TWEED, and reminds them:

"*He* laughed over his acquittal, too, but he died in the penitentiary, nevertheless."

GEN. SINGLETON'S bolt in Illinois is likely to be successful. His opponent is denounced as a "ring candidate," and he is being slashed in all quarters. The ladies have declared for SINGLETON, and offer prizes to the Townships giving the largest majorities.

NASBY IN EXILE.

All out of employment should at once secure territory for Mr. LOCKE'S new book, and commence the canvass at once. It is a most prosperous season, and the most inexperienced agent can sell over 100 copies before the Holidays. Send to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, for particulars.

THE crop reports show that the fears entertained by the corn raisers that the crop would be a failure have not been realized, the fair weather since the middle of August having given it such a boom as to put it out of harm's way. The estimate of the product in the United States is put at varying figures, none being less than 1,600,000,000 bushels, and from that up to 2,000,000,000, the latter figure probably being nearer correct. The largest corn crop ever raised in the country before this year was 1,700,000,000 bushels, so that the probabilities are that the 1882 crop will lead by 800,000,000 bushels. Wheat is more than up to the average, both in quantity and quality, and the other grains are abundant. Potatos are also plentiful. Fruit does not show a heavy yield, and meats are still high. Advices from Europe show that there will be a fair grain product—a circumstance that will have something to do with the demand for our surplus. The condition of things appears, at any rate, to warrant the belief that provisions in this country will be at moderate prices during the coming season. The country will certainly be in no danger of a famine—and a chance will be offered to all to live at a very moderate cost, if there are not too many "corners" in the different Produce Exchanges to force up prices.

WILLIAM THOMAS, the oldest graduate of Harvard College, died in Plymouth, Mass., on Wednesday night, aged 93 years and six months, from paralysis. Mr. THOMAS was graduated in 1807. NATHANIEL DERRING of the class of 1810, if still living, is the oldest living graduate of Harvard. Two members of the class of 1811 are still living. Dr. WILLIAM PERRY, of Exeter, N. H., who is over 90 years old, and WILLIAM R. SEAVER, of Plymouth, Mass. Next to these comes the Rev. EBENEZER GAY, the last survivor of the class of 1814. Mr. GAY was born October 11, 1792, and is consequently in his 90th year.

THE new cable of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, which has just been successfully laid across the Narrows between Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth in New York Harbor, is the heaviest ever laid in this country, 6,500 feet of it weighing 18 tons. It lies in from 75 to 110 feet of water, and will not be disturbed by the anchors of vessels, the bottom not being good holding ground. The cable contains seven conductors of No. 14 copper wires, insulated with kerite, a new substitute for gutta percha, and is covered with iron. It is two and one half inches in diameter.

AT the coronation of the Czar of Russia, for which preparations are being made, there is a great difference from former times. Instead of going in pomp to Moscow, accompanied by the shouts and plaudits of thousands who lined the way, the ruler steals along like a thief or highwayman. All telegraphic service and general railway travel were suspended between the two great Russian Cities until he arrived at Moscow and 30,000 troops picketed the line. All his movements were shrouded in mystery. Verily Nihilism is a dreaded power in Russia.

THE Census-Bureau has issued a bulletin classifying the population of the United States in 1880 by nativity. The native-born were: Whites, 36,843,251; colored, 6,632,549; foreign born, 6,679,943; total population, 50,155,783. Of the foreign-born, 2,772,169 were natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1,966,742 of the German Empire, 717,084 of British America, 149,337 of Norway, 181,729 of Sweden, 106,971 of France, 104,541 of China, and the remainder represent all the countries of the earth.

TALK about the Venitians. There is a City called Morehead City in North Carolina without a wheel in it, and there are very few in the County. There is not a house in the County, but a boat can get within a mile of it. Everything is done in boats. Not a doctor or lawyer in the County owns a horse—they practice in boats. Funerals and weddings are attended in boats, and when a fellow kicks up a sufficient disturbance to cause his arrest they take him to jail in a boat.

IT is now currently reported that BEN BUTLER will defend the DORSEYS in the next Star Route trial, and that Sen. JONES of Nevada expresses confidence that in the new trial the chief conspirators will be convicted, as the Government is in earnest. Such being the case, B. F. B. will have two jobs on hand as difficult to manage as the capture of Fort Fisher, to get to be Governor, and secure the discharge of his noted clients.

IT is stated that the recent utterances of Mr. BLAINE are having their effect in Virginia, and the Straight-outs are greatly strengthened in their position. Some of the Democrats are advising alliance with the Straight-outs, preferring their success to that of MAHONE. The Virginia Senator is beset on all sides, and if he wins this fight he will earn the title of the shrewdest political manager of the day.

WHEN a Connecticut mechanic wrote to the pension authorities that his ailment did not trouble him much and they had better strike his name from the pension rolls, they thought he must be crazy and sent a man to investigate his astonishing case.—*Buffalo Courier*.

This is a mean attempt to deprive Ohio of the honor of having furnished the man who requested that his name be stricken from the pension rolls.

STATISTICS from New Jersey show that the crop of Summer boarders in that State is more profitable than the huckleberry and sweet potato product combined. Mushroom cities have sprung up all along the sandy coast from Amboy to Cape May, and millions of dollars are invested in them. These breathing places furnish recreation for the City people, and are in the main paying institutions.

THIS is the way Senator FERRY figures out the probabilities in the coming election in Michigan. He believes that there will be a Republican majority of from 20,000 to 25,000, and a solid Republican delegation in Congress. But then he is silent on the subject of the chances of his re-election to the Senate so long as HUBBELL is in the field.

IT is officially announced in London that Gen. WOLSELEY and Admiral SEYMOUR will be raised to the peerage in acknowledgement of their recent distinguished services in Egypt.

CURRENT EVENTS.

More than three-fourths of the wool imported by Great Britain in the year ending August, 1882, came from Australia.—Chicago annually sells $120,000,000 of dry goods, $25,000,000 of clothing, $20,000,000 of boots and shoes, which is a good showing for a place that 40 years ago was a village.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland closed its session at Milwaukee on Thursday, and named Cincinnati as the place for next year's meeting.—John Shea, who was once worth $10,000,000, is now living in comparative poverty in a rude cottage near Soda Springs, Cal.—There are now living in the United States 291 persons who were born at sea under the United States flag.—It is estimated that the Egyptian outrage will cost the British taxpayers $75,000,000.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor gives more money to the poor than any other lady in the country.—The 37 horses and three elephants of Coup's late circus were sold at Detroit for $18,750 in one lot. The purchaser was George Case, a liveryman of Detroit.—Pat. Crowe, the Peoria Communist, better known as Dynamite Crowe, has received a letter from Lausanne, Switzerland, apprising him that he is a marked man, and that the Safety Agency of Europe has doomed him to die.—The tax returns of Frankfort on the Main show that it possesses wealthier residents, and a larger number of them in proportion to its population than any other city in the German Empire. William von Rothschild pays an income tax of $25,000, and his brother, Meyer Karl, about the same.—A new nail mill is to be erected at Pueblo, Colo.—The horse cars of Philadelphia give employment to 2,000 persons.—An anvil weighing 24,000 pounds was recently cast in Potteton, Pa. It was the largest casting ever made there.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Iron Manufacturers' Association and the representatives of the Amalgamated Association, at Pittsburg, the old scale of prices was formally agreed upon, and the iron strike at last ended.—The Labor Convention held at Philadelphia recently, had two regularly accredited lady delegates. They were admitted unanimously.—Manchester, England, has 30,000,000 cotton spindles which require 3,000,000 bales of cotton, which is grown in fields more than 8,000 miles away.—George S. Rousseau, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Army, shot himself through the head at Laredo, where he was employed as a quarantine guard. He was a son of

Correspondence.

"RHODY" IN SWEDEN.

Manners and Customs of the Swedes —My First Lesson in the Swedish Language—My First Dinner in a Swedish Family—The Smorgasbord —Trip to Stockholm—Through the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia to Haparanda.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, August 18.

In becoming acquainted with the Swedes I find them pleasant and courteous in their manners, and extremely hospitable to strangers. Having friends who have lived in Sweden several years and who speak the language fluently, I have had a better chance to become more familiar with the manners and customs, which differ from those of any people I have ever met, than the ordinary tourist, who, owing to the brevity of traveling, pass quickly from place to place, to whom the Swede is never seen to advantage.

The best season for traveling, both in Sweden and Norway, is from the first of June to the middle of September. During the present century new roads, canals and railways have been built so that one can travel with ease through the larger part of Sweden. In Norway it is different, and many interesting points must be enjoyed either by driving or walking or on horseback, the cars or carriages as they are called, are similar to those used throughout Europe.

One of the institutions peculiar to Sweden is the smorgasbord, where relishes of various kinds, brandy and liquors, are served as an appetizer for a more solid meal. These are found in every private residence as well as at the hotels.

Soon after arriving in Sweden I was invited to dine at the house of a Swede My friend who I am visiting are still strongly American in their style of living. They have not adopted any of the Swedish customs. They, however, felt it a pleasure to allow themselves to give me a dinner in entertaining me that I might not miss any of the dishes. I waited myself into my lady's fields, listened attentively, and learned a few toothsome phrases which I was expected to use. I, however, felt that such was unnecessary, for if not thorough, I posted I generally keep quiet and observe proceedings closely in order to know what to do. I had already had one such experience.

On my first arrival at my friend's table, I was soon taken to the room where I was to occupy during my visit in Gothenburg. In looking about the room I was surprised to see a child's crib. I had not expected to see a child's crib, for I had been told again and again that I would be the only child in the house. Not a word did I say, but thought, Am I expected to sleep in that? Can I ever draw myself into so small a compass?

But I said nothing. I knew it must be for me, for my friends had no children. I returned to the drawing-room and sat with them a few minutes quite long, thinking occasionally of my little crib, and how in my room, what a change! The time had increased wonderfully in length. I then expressed my surprise and was told that similar beds were used throughout Sweden and that double beds were not found. The bedsteads are made double together so that when not occupied they are half of the usual length. Every morning every article including the mattress, clothes is made in two parts) is taken off and thoroughly aired, then each part of each article is laid one over the other, the bedstead is still together, then a snowy white spread is thrown over all. I have seen many different styles of beds, but never one like those in use here. But I have digressed. I was about to give an account of my first dinner with a Swedish family. Although it was a small dinner party the gentlemen were all in dress coats and white cravats. The ladies of the Swedes were very particular in this respect, always dressing in that way, let the dinner be early or late, the party large or small, I was surprised at this. I was little prepared for the dinner hour to arrive, but that I was hungry, but I had a great desire to be in Sir Gosford, of which I had heard so much. My desire was at last gratified, and we were summoned to the dining-room. In the dining-room there was a round table with a snowy white cloth, which had the appearance of being spread for a collation, from which I was invited to partake first. There were several kinds of cold meat, one of which I was told was smoked reindeer meat, also salmon cut in thin slices, anchovies, hard-boiled eggs, sillsallet, a salad made of pickled herring, potatoes, eggs, and raw onions, seasoned with pepper, vinegar and olive oil added (this is a very pretty dish for the table; the eggs and red beets are chopped fine and laid over the herring so as to form stripes or spots of red, white and yellow); bread, both white and brown, cut in very thin slices, knäckbröd, a flat, hard bread made of rye flour and flavored with anniseed, very much used in Sweden) butter and cheese of three kinds, one of which resembled cheese that have been made from sour milk, excepting that it was covered with advisseed. There were three or four kinds of liquors in small decanters, with tiny glasses arranged around them. The spirits were different from anything I have ever seen.

I had all at once a smörgasbord, but not being particularly fond of fish, I tried a little of the cold meat and a bit of bread and cheese. Every thing was new to me. I watched closely to see all there was to be seen. I thought what appetites the Swedes must have, if after eating so much at the smörgas, they can sit down and eat a hearty meal. Is one obliged to seat so much to get up an appetite? For this was my first impression as to a more solid meal. My impression was that this bord was only spread before the dinner, but I find it is the same before each meal.

The manner in which I was served was not unlike that of our own citizens, but before eating themselves each Swede stands for a minute behind his or her chair with clasped hands and closed eyes, invoking a blessing, and at the conclusion of the meal thanks are returned in the same manner. Then comes the invariable custom of each guest shaking hands with the host and saying: Tack för maten" (thanks for the meal). (How I had a chance to use a little Swedish,) to which he answers "Välkomme," (welcome to it) The same ceremony was repeated with the host, after which there was a general shaking of hands. Thus ended my first dinner with a Swedish family, and I went through all without making a mistake.

On my way home my friends expressed themselves well pleased with their hour's training, as to the progress I had made. For several years I have had a strong desire to visit the beautiful country far North of which I had read so much. "The Land of the Midnight Sun," and I planned early in the spring, as I was to visit my friends in Gothenburg, to make an extended tour through Sweden and Norway. I had read of the magnificent mountains, the picturesque scenery of the marvelous beauty of the fjords, of the superb glaciers unrivalled in size by none in Europe, of the grand waterfalls, the immense forests, and of the beautiful lakes.

I had already visited the castles of the Old World, the picture galleries, filled with paintings by the old painters, the grand mountains, glaciers, passes and lakes of Switzerland, the seven hills and ruins of the Eternal City, the buried Cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. I had climbed to the top of the burning crater and I longed for new fields.

On my arrival at Gotteburg, I found however, that my friends had made arrangements for a trip up the eastern coast of Sweden to Avasara, a hill on the Finland side which commands a view of the mid-ocean for nearly a week. The hill is situated a few miles (eight or ten miles) below the Arctic Circle, a few miles east of the Torne River, which is the longest northerly stream falling into the Gulf of Bothnia, and forming the boundary line between Sweden and Russian Finland. It is 650 feet above the sea level. I was at last persuaded to give up my trip to the North Cape until another season and join their party, they promising in return to follow mine next Spring.

Having decided on this trip, the party left Gotteburg on the 7:10 A. M. train, reaching Stockholm at 10 p. m. We were anxious to get north as fast as possible, so we made no stop between these two places, and as the steamer was to leave early in the morning, we decided to go directly on board.

On the steamer we found everything neat and comfortable. We had three good meals a day, but what appeared to me very singular was that each person kept the account of what he or she had eaten. In the saloon there is a large book in which every passenger is expected to write after each meal everything they have had with their names against it. At the end of the trip it is added up by a waitress who receives the money.

On leaving Stockholm, I was agreeably surprised with the lovely panoramas which presented themselves to my view. Here and there on the banks were beautiful villas and finely laid out grounds. The coast is a perfect maze of islands and small islets, as we were flying to an fro with excursionists bound for some of the many summer resorts. For many miles on the Baltic the scenery is picturesquely beautiful. After getting out in the open sea the coast becomes more desolate and the scenery wilder. Soon we enter the Gulf of Bothnia when we lose sight of land.

The steamer makes quite a number of stops during the trip. The first stopping place was Hernösand, situated on an island near the main land, where we remain several hours. It is a manufacturing place, and has a fine Naval School situated upon a high hill from the observatory of which we obtained excellent views of the town and harbor. We were invited by one of the residents to visit the Church and Church yard (which every stranger is expected to do in traveling through any part of Sweden) We saw several old and quaint monuments.

Quite a number of the passengers stop here to take a trip up the Angermanev, which is considered the most beautiful river in Sweden.

Our next stopping place was Skellefteå, the Town itself is a few miles from the landing. In sight of the landing up the Lefteå River are some extensive saw mills, which are well worthy a visit. I was interested in seeing the huge logs drawn up an inclined place, passed through one end of the building, running through large saws, and coming out at the other converted into smooth boards fruitful to the cars and carried away in less time it seemed to me than I have been writing it I was surprised at the rapidity with which it was done.

Next came Luleå, a Town which has been burned many times by the Russians. Here several passengers for Arvidsjaur left us, however decided to see something of the nomadic life of the Laplanders and their reindeer. It is said to be one of the grandest and most interesting routes in Northern Sweden, but attended with many difficulties, as some parts of the route is very rough and fatiguing. It takes several days, and one night has to be passed in a rude hut.

Having several hours at Terefors, our next stopping place, we disembarked to see what we could find to interest us. At this place there is no hotel, but a small inn (gästgifvaregård) where licensed by the Government, they are obliged to accommodate travelers and furnish horses. The accommodations are fearfully poor at some of these inns, and one is often obliged to share rooms with entire strangers.

Finding there were some iron works in the town, my friends who are particularly interested in this business, hired a couple of Kärra's to make a visit to the blast furnace which was then in operation A Kärra is a light vehicle with two wheels and generally without springs with a seat large enough for two persons. The process of converting the ore into iron was very interesting to me, as I had never seen anything of the kind. While red hot the iron is poured into ingots, reaching ready to receive it, which, when filled, throws up a shower of sparks, like water from a fountain.

This night we remained upon deck to watch the charming sunset, the most beautiful we had had. The water was smooth and clear as crystal. The steamer left behind a foamy wake, and in the waves on either side were reflected all the gorgeous colors of the rainbow. We gazed intently on this scene unmindful of the hour. It was 7 o'clock. The sunrise which followed an hour and a quarter after was indescribably beautiful.

A gentleman congratulated us upon the weather, saying that seldom did a party have such delightful weather to go to Aveasa. It wondered we I always to be so favored. I thought of home; of my first trip to the summit of our own Mt. Washington; of the beautiful sunset I there saw; of a remark made to me by a gentleman (a stranger) standing near me, seeing me wrapped in wonder and admiration, for there, above the clouds, while watching the sunset on one side, I turned suddenly and saw reflected upon the silvery lining of the clouds all the beautiful colors of the sunset.

How now not which was the grandest sight—which to admire the more. I stood gazing, when he remarked: "You may well be charmed, for this is my tenth trip to the top of Mt. Washington and never have I seen so glorious a sight." At the top of Mt. Rhigi I was also favored with a gorgeous sunset and a glorious sunrise.

On the morning of the sixth day we arrived at Samis' Harbor, an outport of Haparanda, where we took a small steamer for its Town, about a mile distant. The rest of our journey had to be made with horses, an account of which I must give in my next, for I fear your editor will allow me no more space at present.

RHODY.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Blade's New Press—The Star Route Cases—Items of Washington News—The Nomination of Judge Folger.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1883.

The new press of the BLADE may well occupy the attention of its readers, for it is one of the marvels of this wonderful century. If the reader will run his eye along an ordinary chronological table he will notice that once in two or three hundred years some memorable event is recorded which has produced a large incidente on the progress of civilization. As for instance, the discovery of America, the invention of printing, the making of gunpowder. But, since the beginning of this century events more important and more numerous have occurred than in all the previous ages. And the social changes that have taken place in our own times are far greater than in any similar period in the whole range of history.

Our wonderful railroad system with its thousands of locomotives, its endless trains, its long lines of cars and its immense power of transportation has grown up in the last 100 years. As for newspapers and the power wielded by the press the changes is scarcely less remarkable. The old men of this generation can remember when the New York dailies were all printed on a hand press and the circulation of the strongest scarcely exceeded a thousand. These presses worked only one side of the sheet at a time and the average rate for a pressman was a token per hour, or 150 sheets, printed on both sides, while the BLADE press is capable of printing and folding 12,000

It was the prophet David who foresaw a time when "many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased." Whether he had a glance at the locomotive and the Scott press can not now be known, but there is no doubt as to the running *to and fro* or the increase of *knowledge*. The general intelligence and wonderful activity of this age, with its steamships, its iron horses, its lightning telegraphs and its Scott presses, finds no comparison with any other age and stands alone. Thomas H. Benton, in his day, called attention to some curious facts in the slow progress of mankind towards this great activity. When the world was young and its instrumentalities were few the movements of men were obstructed by all great bodies of water and their operations were confined to very narrow limits. The Cities were then built on hills for better defense, and what commerce existed was carried on by caravans and was slow and difficult. But, in the course of time boats and sails came into use, and transportation by water was found to be less expensive than by land. Hence the Cities were transferred to the rivers, the water courses were improved and canals dug to increase the means of transportation. Then came another change. The obstructions presented by the land were overcome by the invention of the locomotive. Distant Cities were connected by rail, mountains were tunneled, continents were spanned, and a spider's web of tracks filled every civilized country. Slow man, with his two heavy feet, drew on the fabled three-leagued boots and amused himself by striding round the world.

But there could be no such freedom of intercourse without a corresponding growth of knowledge. And hence it is that the newspaper and the telegraph, the school house and the church have grown up with the railroad, and every citizen has become a reader and a thinker. In the City and the country; in the wide prairies and on the high mountains; on the rivers and the lakes the men hat are running to and fro want the bread of knowledge. and the BLADE, like the Angel of the Apocalypse, flies through the mist of heaven on its hundred thousand wings, blowing its trumpet of knowledge and scattering its beams of light. Well, let it blow!

Speaking of blowing reminds me that the old practice of blowing about the Star Route cases does not seem to be discontinued. The jury, or rather the minority of the jury, are treated as if they were criminals, and we are told of what is to be done next time. Even the Attorney General in his New York speech, refers to the trial and fails about the guilt of the individual parties and of the four millions that they filched from the Government. This sort of thing was kept up for months before any indictment was found and the public were told over and over again that the evidence was ample to convict, and that a good many patriots would have to go to the penitentiary. Wouldn't it be about as well to say less and do more. The New York *Tribune* suggests that "the country would like to be sure that the Government is in earnest;" and it might be added, that the Government can *make out its case*. Another fizzle would be harder to bear than all the stealings. The verdict having been set aside and the two men who were found guilty given another chance, the prosecution is hoping that they (one, or both) will turn state's evidence; and it is saying that a good deal of new and important evidence has been discovered. After what has happened, confidence is not very strong in the coming result, and the prosecution should boast less and make up the odds by moving on the enemy's works.

The Democratic Congressional Committee have brought down on themselves complaints because they have taken up their quarters in the Capitol. They are represented as in debt and bankrupt, but strong in the belief that their party will have a majority in the next House.

The transit of Venus, which takes place on the 6th of December, will receive the usual attention from the astronomers in the employ of the Government Professor Newcomb has just started for Cape Town going first to England.

The fair which has been organized to help on the monument to the late President is attracting large attention in every direction and promises to be a grand affair. It will be held in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

The Washington monument begins to show something of its promised hight, having gone up 152 feet in addition to the old shaft.

The President came here a day or two ago, looked at the repairs going on at the White House, held a Cabinet meeting, and attended to some other routine business, and then hastened back to New York. Before he left it was pretty certain that Folger would be nominated and the matter was the occasion of general congratulations.

At the late session of Congress appropriations were made to put up additional buildings on the grounds of the Insane Asylum for the accommodation of insane soldiers from the various Soldiers' Homes. Work has been commenced on the proposed buildings and they are to be of considerable size—one 80 feet long and the other 90.

A good deal of work is being done at the Capitol, and the painting is extensive, the brush having been liberally used both on the interior and exterior. The two grand stair cases for which Congress made appropriations at the last session are to be very elaborate and complete. The work has been commenced. The grounds are very beautiful, the rains having been timely and abundant and the shrubbery and grass rich and green.

Some of the recent statements from the census office are curious. It appears that our citizens of foreign birth and the negros are just about equal in number, being 6½ millions each (foreign born, 6,679,943; colored, 6,682,549). Of the foreign born the largest number is from Ireland, and the next largest from Germany. The native born white population is over 36 millions. The number of Chinamen, all told, is 104,-541—not a very dangerous amount.

Sec. Folger came here from New York to attend the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday and was here when the announcement of his nomination was received. He is still suffering from illness, but his house was beset with friends on Wednesday evening and he was warmly congratulated. The conversations at his house recognized the fact that Tammany would be restored to her old place in the Democratic party, that the party would be united and that the Republicans must pull together to win, but the Secretary seemed to be confident of his election, and evidently expects to be the next Governor of New York.

The nomination is undoubtedly the best that could be made under the circumstances. Three years ago Mr. Cornell was nominated against the efforts of "Half Breeds," and but for the defection of Tammany would not have been elected. His course in relation to the Senatorial election was not satisfactory to the Stalwarts, but all acknowledge that he has made a good Governor. But if he had been nominated he could not have commanded the unanimous and enthusiastic support of his party. On the other hand Judge Folger is free from all factional repulsions. Some exceptions were taken to him on the part of the Half-breeds because he was supposed to be the candidate of the Administration, but it was everywhere known that no man would be rewarded or punished on account of his position in the canvass, and if any man can rally the whole party to his support that man is Judge Folger. The feeling here is that he will be elected by a considerable margin and will carry the whole ticket along with him. The reunion of the Democratic party will make a heavy Democratic vote in New York City to overcome, but the action of the Republican Convention means a united and enthusiastic Republican party, and that means success Judge Folger has always ran ahead of his ticket and the way in which he is spoken of by the press, the universal confidence in his honesty and fairness, and the prestige he has won as Secretary will make him more popular than ever. If he is the Administration candidate the Administration may well be proud of his nomination. BUCKEYE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Cincinnati Exposition.—Trip up the Ohio River—A Kentucky Village —Coal and Iron—School Institutes —Interest in Education — Low Wages to Teachers—The Confedrit X Roads—The Beautiful Blue Grass Region—The Influence of a Newspaper—A Kentuckian's Idea of Heaven, etc., etc.

To the Editor of the Blade.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1883.

My last letter was written from Noblesville, Ind. Since then I have passed a day or two in Indianapolis and three or four in Mitchell, from which latter place I came to Cincinnati on the 9th, visiting the annual exposition. It is reported to me that the exhibit was prematurely made to the public. Things were not ready. It was very much like inviting people to call and see you while you are in the act of moving into a new house, a little embarrassing and equally unsatisfactory.

I came to Kentucky to conduct a series of Teachers' Institutes, the first being held during the past week at Greenup, Greenup County. From Cincinnati I sailed down the beautiful steamer "Bostona," 285 feet long, up the Ohio River to Greenup, a distance of 135 miles. We left Cincinnati on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock and reached our destination on Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. To any one who has for days in succession been accustomed to the noise and dust of railroad trains, the quiet and ease of a well-equipped and well-managed vessel like the Bostona, are a desirable relief.

Greenup, the County seat of Greenup County, is a quiet little village of some 800 people nestled among the hills, 20 miles below Portsmouth. Its people are orderly and contented, and disposed to move onward with the current of events. Hard times in consequence of failure of crops have been complained of during the past years, but business men are disposed to wear a smiling face in view of the better times near at hand in consequence of good crops. Wheat, corn and tobacco are the agricultural yields; besides these the iron and coal which are dug from the adjoining hills give remunerative employment to many people.

The town has a railroad leading out into the hills, and is greatly benefitted by the same. This road, the Eastern Kentucky Railway, is under the control of Eastern capitalists, and is a fine illustration of the new suggestion now taking possession of Kentucky, viz: that the mountainous districts may be made a source of great wealth by building short railroads into their midst for the purpose of reaching their coal, iron and timber.

The Colored Institute began on Monday afternoon and continued with day and night sessions, till Friday evening. Josh B. Norris is the efficient County Commissioner of Schools, and was President of the session. He was aided by W. W. Watson as Secretary. The only instructor was Prof. J. Fraise Richard, of Mansfield, Ohio.

The enrollment of teachers was about 60. The interest was excellent, equal to that found in any Ohio Institute. The evening sessions were well attended by the citizens of the place, and their exercises were heartily enjoyed by all, but especially by the ministers of the Town. Reverends Madison and Rich aided much by their earnest work and prudent suggestions.

Most of the school houses in the County are log structures, but an improvement in the style of architecture is rapidly taking place. The people are awakening to the necessity of giving greater attention to educational interests. Hitherto the tax per capita on the whites for school purposes was about $1 45, while that for the colored people was about 11 cents. This injustice became so apparent that a vote was taken in August to equalize the levy for two races. It carried, and the matter is now a law. Kentucky is slowly advancing in her educational career.

The schools in the country usually begin about the first or the middle of September, and continue during a period of five months ending about the middle of February. During the remaining seven months subscription schools are generally maintained. With the meagre wages allowed, teaching country schools in Kentucky is simply a slow process of starvation. As a result the best teachers are seeking other and more remunerative employment, leaving their ranks to be filled by young and, in many cases, inefficient workers.

From Greenup I passed through Grayson to East Kentucky Junction, where I struck the Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Road, which carried me through a very hilly country to Lexington, the Athens of the State. It was on this line that I saw the actual Confederate X Roads presided over for so long a time by "Nasby, with was Postmaster." I stood on the rear platform of the rear car and anxiously looked for Deacon Pogram and his associates. I expected to see the spirits by which the party was maintained to hang, but did not see any. I saw some men, however, who, with little training, would possess all the characteristics of Bourbon Democracy. From Mount Sterling to Lexington and in fact, from Lexington to Louisville, over the line of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, I saw very beautiful farms, cultivated in a very successful manner. This region, let it be remembered, is the far-famed Blue Grass region of which Kentucky is so proud. It yields excellent wheat, corn, oats, barley and hemp, and is now being introduced to the raising of tobacco. Fine cattle and mules may be seen all along the line. One very intelligent gentleman, a commission merchant of the Blue Grass region, told me that they were 50 years behind the age in the matter of farming and general industry. He had recently visited the Ohio State Fair and had had this conviction more firmly impressed upon his mind—all of which indicates progress in Kentucky.

It must not be denied that Kentucky is slowly but surely undergoing a physical, mental and social change. If she had taken a positive stand either for or against the Government during the rebellion she would be better off to day. She would not be in so isolated a condition as regards the investment of Northern capital and enterprise. Her best citizens, however, acknowledge that there is room for progress, and are inviting it. A greater liberality of sentiment pervades the people, and a friendly criticism is not taken as a mortal offense. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is exercising a strong influence in the direction just referred to. In a recent issue it gracefully acknowledges the justness of some strictures by a writer in the Atlantic Monthly on certain features in Kentucky, and ventures to hope that merited reforms may be instituted.

The average Kentuckian could not willingly go to a heaven not liberally supplied with fair women, fast horses, tobacco and corn bread, In some sections Bourbon whisky would be regarded as equally important. It is but justice to say, however, that a strong temperance sentiment is developing throughout the State. The present conflicts in Ohio and Indiana are being watched with intense interest. It is earnestly hoped that Buckeye and Hoosiers will be firmly set against Intemperance, and thus set a worthy example for the Corn crackers. In my next letter I shall have occasion to recall some military matters that may be interesting to BLADE readers.

Suffice it to say in conclusion that the BLADE is generally known throughout Kentucky. Nasby has been recognized as a severe lasher of Bourbon Democracy. So true is this that some even deny that Farmer's Station is the veritable Confederit X Roads, endeavoring to treat the latter place as a simple fancy.

FRAISE.

TORTILLETTA CANON.

A Kansas Woman's Experience In New Mexico.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Some one asked a few weeks ago for information about New Mexico—a Kansas lady, I think. I too am from Kansas, and am going back there. I've made up my mind it is just as easy to live in a white man's country as a Mexican's, "if you only behave yourself." Oh! but you say "they dress so East" a poor man's wife has no show! Not a bit of it. My gingham and calico dresses that hung on like the widow's oil of old, brought to Mexico, have been all Summer, and now I am going to take them back, finish wearing out, then work up into carpet rags, and get the good of them.

A POOR MAN'S WIFE

must make up in "clean" what she lacks in purse. One just as naturally washes their face and hands in the morning, and take their tri-weekly bath in Mexico as in Kansas, provided they can get water enough. A bath is as easy never-the-less, whether dressed in calico or silk. The young woman with the white eyelashes and red face will "set your heroes," be "off your base," and be "just delightfully too too" in Mexico or Kansas.

I think the proverbial Dutchman might well exclaim, if he were here, 'Vat a country and vat a beoples!" Young ladies, fresh from boarding school East, ride horses, play the piano, wash, cook, spank Spanish, run sewing machines, climb mountains (no easy job), dance, paint in oils, care for the babies—their little brother and sisters, and do other things too numerous to mention, and yet their cheeks are as red and hands as white as you will find in any city. I have in mind two who come up in the canon yesterday, and while we older ladies sat in the house, went out in the corrall and picked chapparal berries to make jell.

And speaking of the correll reminds me of the cows.

MILKING COWS.

It takes two to milk a cow here—two ropes, one calf, two boys, a Webster's unabridged (lots of the unabridged) and all the children and grown folks that can muster to see the fun. After an hour quarreling with the calf to see which will get the most milk you bring in your little two pints, your skinned shins and tail switched in your face—that is, the one do. The women stay in doors wishing themselves back home.

THE CHAPPARALL

grows in large bunches eight to 10 feet high, with beautifully shaped, finely cut evergreen leaves, and this time of year loaded with bright purple red, juicy berries, looking and tasting much like currants. I should think they would make fine hedges as no animal will go near them on account of the sharp spines on the points of the leaves.

THE LANDSCAPE.

The valleys are mostly prairie, but the little canons that run up into the mountains in all directions are usually timbered. The foot hills and sides of the mountains are covered with a growth of pinone cedar and prospect holes.

Tortilletta has a thick fringe of walnut, box elder and a species of cottonwood, resembling balm of Gilead on each side of its creek bed, and many of the trees are so worn and feathered to the tops with Virginia creeper, grape vine and vine that bears long sprays of creamy white flowers as to make our Eastern homesteads green with envy.

FLOWERS.

Of flowers, there are a few very beautiful, including the ever present sunflower. There is the oxalis, with its pink blooms, that ladies think so much of for window hanging-baskets; the morning glory; the lovely yucca feather bell, which looks as though floating in the air, and grows so profusely in Northern Wisconsin; the standing cypress; a phlox, with pink blossoms an inch across; the tree cactus, with a profusion of briers and blooms, the latter a deep, rich purple, and several others I have never heard a name for.

AS TO THE CLIMATE,

I have never spent a Winter here; but should judge them mild, from the fact that Irish potatos grow will all over everywhere (query—why call them Irish, when they are natives of Mexico).

This Summer, from the last of April—the time I first came here—has been to me like a cold, dreary, Backward Spring. I hears not seen one nice, warm day. Until the 4th of July there was no rain, everything was dried up, then the rainy season set in; showers every day for two or three days; then a day or two without them more rain; and rain is no respecter of homes in this country, comes right through the roof and sides, and if one gets things dry between showers they are lucky.

WILLIAM SHERIDAN.

Toledo, Sept. 23.

The Thirteenth Illinois District—Soldiers' Reunion.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

The Republican Congressional Convention held here on the 13th inst., nominated the Hon. George Rees, of Franklin County, to entertain the renowned Democratic "Townsbend," who has held full sway for some time. Mr or Prof. Rees is a young man of great ability, and while his chances for a seat at Washington City are slim, on account of the overwhelming Democratic majority of the District, yet stranger things have happened, and little Dick will doubtless open his coffers, which are like unto those of the Sage of Grammercy Park, full to overflowing, and thereby bring out his lagging constituents in full force for their prosecutors.

The Morrison soldiers held a reunion here also this week, time being present some 65 or other beaten braves, who for a few days enjoyed themselves talking over their war reminiscences. Several men of note were present, among others, Judge Holbrook, of Chicago, who had prepared and read a poem relative to the war times, which was heard with pleasure. Several speeches were made.

An address of welcome was delivered by Judge T. S. Casey, of this City, which was responded to by Col. Foreman, of Nashville, Ill. Altogether they had a good and pleasant time. SUBSCRIBER.

Mt. Vernon, Ills.

MAGNETIC SPRINGS.

Notes from a Watering Place.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

The Little City of Magnetic Springs, Union County, O., is one of the wonders of the age seemingly unprovided for in the ordinary arrangements of human affairs. Its growth has been no less sudden than its cause. Standing to-day where two years ago the unsuspecting farmer followed his plow, is a beautiful town, inhabited by an intelligent, select, hopeful community. About every available place of accommodation in the four hotels, all private boarding places and the numerous cottages are taken by guests, who, when met on the streets or chatted with upon the verandas, remark their surprise at what they see and hear.

The magnetic springs, or wells, so singularly developed here about three years ago by Newhouse & Longstaff, have become really famous, and continue to perform their wonder-working in the healing of many of the terrible human maladies too much for the skill of the physician. The place promises to become a rival of Hot Springs in the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, dropsy and kidney and stomach trouble. Some of the most remarkable cures in this line of diseases are occurring and have come under the eye of the writer, who will in a subsequent letter call attention to these matters.

The accommodations in the way of hotels need to be doubled or trebbled in another year—I was about to say season, but these baths are kept running the year round. Especially is there need of greatly enlarged and improved accommodations for pleasure seekers and transient people. These are promised forthcoming in a style not readily surpassed, and yet there will be room for profitable investment in the hotel industry. The situation and surroundings are inviting, and the system of improvement promises in adding to Nature's own beauty with the polish of landscape and architectural art, to become most attractive, making one of the most popular resorts in the country. The States are already well represented. Here we find our brother from the South, with his untiring propensity for chatting, and the Eastern man, always in a hurry for his meals. The variety of guests is no less striking than their manner is interesting. A happy, hopeful host of people.

New Paris, O. E. H. CAYLOR.

Intoxicating Liquors in the British Isles.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

It is the opinion of very many in this country that intoxication is the one great cause of Ireland's poverty. That such misery is caused by the use of intoxicating drinks in Ireland as in other countries there is no doubt, but that the Irish in their own land are sinners above all others in this respect, is very far from being true. On the contrary, they are better than their neighbors. The following, taken from the Irish Temperance League journal, Belfast, September 1, 1883, throws light on the subject:

In their report on the Revenue under their management for the year ending 31st March, 1882, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue say that deducting the spirits exported, warehoused as compounds, or methylated by rectifiers on drawback of duty, the quantity retained for consumption in the United Kingdom, and in each division thereof is as under:

Year ending 31st March.	Quantities retained for consumption as Beverage.			
	Eng.	Scotld	Ir'la'd	United King'm
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
1881	12203858	6533815	5154903	23792056
1882	1685 978	6541321	5131785	23924187
Increase		145608		
Decrease	270811		53183	174871
Percent. of increase		2 28		
Per cent of decrease	1.35		1 02	60
Quantity consumed per head of population in 1881	657	1 779	969	822
Population, '81*	2579292	3674435	5294438	34788814

*Estimated, first half 1882

The reader will please bear in mind that there is but very little beer drank in Ireland, whilst England, it is a drink of as "the national beverage," but the above report says nothing about beer. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the English spend far more per head for intoxicating drinks than is done by the Irish, and we see by this report that the Scotch spend almost twice as much. If intoxication is the sole cause of Ireland's misery, England and Scotland should be the poorest countries in the world, whereas they are the richest in proportion to their population. Evidently there are other reasons why Ireland is poor.

WILLIAM SHERIDAN.

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An address of welcome was delivered by Judge T. S. Casey, of this City, which was responded to by Col. Foreman, of Nashville, Ill. Altogether they had a good and pleasant time. SUBSCRIBER.

Mt. Vernon, Ills.

From Florida.

To the Editor The Blade:

Our county, Apopka, is situated near the great Lake Apopka, second largest in the State. We have as fine a county as there is in the state. We have good land, both pine and hammock, there is as fine orange groves here as can be found any where. The orange is not the only fruit we can raise here; the banana, pineapple, lemon, and as far as vegetables we have them the year round.

Last Christmas for dinner I had beans, squash, corn, tomatos and cucumbers, all fresh from my garden. This is a poor man's home and rich man's paradise. Lands are reasonable. They are worth from $10 to $100 an acre. A man can make money here if he will try. I have lived here nine years, and I know what I say can be proven. A. P. HARRIS.

Apopka, Orange Co., Fla.

Female Smugglers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamship France, which arrived from Havre Thursday, brought six well-known milliners, who have been abroad making purchases. Special Officer Adams had information that some of them were bringing dutiable goods not declared on the ship's manifest. Among the number was Miss Tracy, a dressmaker on West Fifty second street. She was off the vessel a dress and cloak several times too large for her, and big enough to have made several suits for a person of her size. Capt. Adams discovered in the lining of the dress a quantity of silk lace and silk stockings. Concealed in the cloak was a piece of velvet valued at 225 francs. The dress was valued at 750 francs and the cloak at 250 francs. The trunks of Mme. A. Granzier, of Fifth avenue, were examined, and, though she declared there was nothing dutiable in them, yet goods to the value of 2,000 francs were discovered. Mme. Granzier also had a new dress valued at 850 francs and a cloak worth 780 francs.

A Sad Sea Tale.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Republic says: A short time ago the United States steamer ——— was lying at a port in the Mediterranean with a Russian ship of war, and the officers of the two became very fraternal. Lieut. Dr. of the American war vessel, met one of the Russian officers of his own rank, on shore, and after drinking to the health of the President, the Emperor, and every one else they could think of, they exchanged uniforms and went on board their respective ships. The American officer's feelings overcame him the instant he reached his cabin and he fell asleep in his borrowed trappings. While in this condition the quartermaster of the vessel came to him, as it was his turn for duty as officer of the deck. After being shaken several times by the quartermaster, who was trying to get some sense into him, Lieut D. recovered sufficient consciousness to biccough the astonished petty officer: "Go helfes. No speakee English. Me bloody Rooshian."

The Steamer Neptune Unable to Reach Lieut. Greeley' Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Gen. Hazen, Chief of the Signal Bureau, has advices that the supply expedition, which sailed in the steamer Neptune from St. Johns, New Foundland, July 8, with additional stores for Lieut. Greeley's party, returned Saturday to St. Johns, unable to reach Lieut Greeley. The vessel reports a solid ice barrier extending from Cape Ingiefield to Ross Bay. Lieut Greely's station is in latitude 81 degree 40 minutes, while the vessel was only able to reach latitude 79 degree 20 minutes. The party remained until September 5, at which date ice had formed to a depth of four inches, and to remain longer would be to remain for the Winter. The Neptune was enabled to establish a depot, to secure Lieut Greeley's safe retreat should it become necessary, a year or two hence. Any anxiety for the safety of Lieut. Greeley's party is entertained. They are amply supplied with stores of all kinds for at least two years. The impossibility of annually reaching the station was foreseen and provided for.

A Modern Samson.

CANAL DOVER, Sept. 25.—Considerable excitement prevailed on our streets Saturday, and about 500 people gathered to witness the arrival of a Swiss named Frederick Weingeier, who reached this place about 11 o'clock, having carried a barrel of flour from New Philadelphia to Chris. Herzig's saloon in Dover under a wager of $100. He made the trip in about one hour and a half, and did not seem much fatigued on arriving here. The barrel was placed on a rack made for the purpose, and so arranged that he could hold it with straps. He raised the barrel without any assistance, and only rested five minutes out of the 15 minutes allotted him. It was a very difficult undertaking, and considerable money changed hands on the result.

Montgomery Blair for Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—There seems now to be a probability that Hon. Montgomery Blair will re-enter political life as a Democratic Congressional candidate in the Sixth Maryland District. The District is a close one and although now represented by Mr. Urner, a Republican, it has twice in a decade been carried by a Democrat, Mr. Walsh, Democrat, having been twice elected by a meagre majority. The Democrats think that, owing to some disagreements among the leaders, because of the nomination of Mr. McComas by the Republicans, Mr. Blair could be elected by a full majority. Friends of Mr. Blair say he will make the race if he is nominated with unanimity.

Saved by a Dream.

LINTON MILLS, Sept. 21.—Mr. William Bevard, a well to do farmer living a short distance from here, just reports a most singular case, which exemplifies in a very remarkable manner the prophetic character of dreams. A few nights since he dreamed that a large amount of money he had in the house was not in a very safe place. The next morning the dream was so impressed upon his mind that he took the money and secreted it in another place. During the night burglars broke into his premises, and ransacked the house completely, but failed to find any money, and Mr. Bevard now thinks that the dream saved him his money, as the thieves would undoubtedly have found it, had he not changed it to a safer place as prompted by the dream.

A Young Husband Shot Down.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—At 11 o'clock last night Thomas Dodd was shot dead in Corington in the door of his own residence. Standing

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper, write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

It is one of the necessities in a house where there are children that the one who has the care of them shall know something of what to do in the contingencies that are constantly arising. There are many little ailments incident to childhood which some simple remedy, a bath, or enforced quiet for a few hours may prevent growing into serious matters and the mother can very easily prepare herself to note these and act accordingly. Many a little life might be saved if in the early stages of disease due precautions were taken to check its progress.

The same knowledge is requisite in dealing with accidents. Presence of mind is the first necessity, and then the mother should be prepared to act upon the instant. There should always be a store of soft bandages on hand which can be reached without delay. It is only a little trouble to see that these are ready. Then a supply of some healing ointment, —there are excellent home made ones—arnica, etc., should be kept in a convenient place, so that when wanted the whole family will know where they are to be found. A few of these precautions combined with a knowledge of what to do will save much suffering.

The following treatment for burns and scalds has been most highly recommended, and for the benefit of the HOUSEHOLD we copy it from the London *Practitioner*:

Accidental burns and scalds, even when not very severe, extensive, or dangerous, commonly cause so much pain for an indefinite time, depending probably as to duration and severity a good deal on the age of the sufferer, and on the greater or less degree of sensitiveness of the individual's skin or constitution—not forgetting the feverish reaction and the dangerous internal secondary inflammation that are apt to follow in some cases—that any easily applied and quickly available remedy and relief, without perhaps the immediate necessity of calling in professional assistance, will be acknowledged as a boon by most persons; and especially so when it is remembered that the sooner the agonizing burning pain in the part can be allayed, the less chance there is of dangerous secondary effects, besides sloughing, etc., so severely trying to children and old persons.

The usual first applications to these painful injuries, whether so-called popular remedies, or such as are usually recommended by members of the profession, are numerous enough, but cannot unfortunately hitherto be considered as generally successful in giving certain and speedy relief from pain, and, too often, intense suffering.

It is now many years ago that the author of this paper, while engaged in some investigations as to the qualities and effects of the alkalies in inflammations of the skin, etc., was fortunate enough to discover that a saline lotion, or *saturated* solution of the bicarbonated Soda in either plain water or camphorated water, if applied speedily or as soon as possible to a burned or scalded part, was most effectual in immediately relieving the acute burning pain and, when the burn was only superficial, and not severe, removing all pain in the course of a very short time; having also the very great advantage of cleanliness, and, if applied at once, of preventing the usual consequences—a painful festering of the skin, seperation of the epidermis, and perhaps more or less of suppuration.

For this purpose, all that is necessary is to cut a piece of lint, or old soft rag, or even thick blotting paper, of a size sufficient to cover the burned or scalded parts, and to keep it constantly well wetted with the sodaic lotion so as to prevent its drying. By this means, it usually happens that all pain ceases in from a quarter to half an hour, or even in much less time.

When the main part of a limb, such as the hand, or foot and leg, has been burned, it is best, when practicable, to plunge the part at once into a jug, or pail, or other convenient vessel, filled with the soda lotion, and keep it there until the pain subsides; or the limb may be swathed or encircled with a surgeon's cotton bandage previously soaked in the saturated solution, and kept constantly wetted with it, the relief being usually immediate, provided the solution be saturated and cold.

What is now usually sold as bicarbonate of soda is what I have commonly used and recommended; although this is well known to vary much in quality according to where it is manufactured—but it will be found to answer the purpose, although probably Howard's is most to be depended on, the object to be attained being too essential to be left to chance. It is believed that a large proportion of medical practitioners are still unaware of the remarkable qualities of this easily applied remedy, which recommends itself for obvious reasons. ED

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Down Pillow.—One of the most pleasant things to have in a living room is an easy lounge with a soft pillow upon which the weary head may find rest. We cannot imagine anything more uncomfortable though than the usual affair yclept sofa pillow. It is stiff and hard. Something is put in to keep it in shape and that renders it unyielding and consequently the invalid or the seeker for rest throws it one side and calls for a pillow from the bed. The down pillows are not open to this objection. The object in making them is to have them as soft and pliant as possible so that they will yield to every movement of the weary head or back.

They should be about a half yard square perhaps a little more covered with some soft undressed silks in which there is not a suspicion of stiffening. If one does not want to do needle work a pretty bright color of foulard satin with little bouquets of flowers scattered over it makes a nice cover. Then if it is to be in constant use, a movable cover of linen can be made, with drawn work and flowers outlined upon it, the whole edged with lace. This can be taken off, washed, and replaced.

Handkerchief Case.—The following is given by a cotemporary: Get from any of the dry goods stores two Japanese tidies, without trimming; around each sew narrow black velvet, attaching it with "herring bone" stitch on the edges; next make a puff of satin about an inch and one-half wide, connect the two tidies back to the back with the puff, then a portion of the satin over the top so as to form the before mentioned parts into a bag; attach strings either to draw or to remain stationary. You can line if you wish.

Correspondence.

SILK CULTURE.—At the present time much is being said and written in regard to silk culture, and indeed it is high time that the subject was agitated in the United States, for if once developed it will furnish lucrative employment at their own homes for thousands of women and children, and add largely to the natural welfare of the land. Perhaps a few practical ideas with regard to the relative value of the different kinds of mulberry, silk culture, from one who is engaged in the business, will be of interest to some of your many readers.

For the Northern States, I place at the head of the list the Russians brought to this country about seven years ago by the Rogers Mr. Colonies; first, because it is perfectly hardy, and will thrive in any soil; second, it is a rapid grower; third, it produces large quantities of leaves, which furnish silk of the finest and best quality; fourth, it produces the best fruit of all the mulberries, and the most of it. It can be grown to the hight of 40 feet and from three to five feet in diameter, or can be sheared to any size or shape you like. There are 11 varieties of the morus alba, or white mulberry. Among them the morus multicaulis, morus tartarica, morus moretta, morus cadanica, English white and others. The only hardy mulberry among the above named sorts is the morus tartarica, from Russia, where it has long been used for silk culture, and is one of the favorites. It produces a reddish white fruit of inferior quality.

For the South there is but little difference in the value of any of the morus alba varieties. The morus multicaulis produces the largest leaves, but they do not produce as much silk as some of the others.

The Morus Alba Resea have many friends, but the old English white is hard to beat, and is planted largely. The following table will show the relative value of leaves for silk: 18 lbs of multicaulis makes one lb of silk; 15 lbs of English white, 14 lbs. of Moretta, 13 lbs. of Tartarica, 12 lbs. of Alba Bosca, 13 lbs. of Japanica, 13 lbs. of Russian.

Nearly all of the silk producing countries of the old world have their favorite for silk. In China and Japan the multicaulis is said to be the best, while France clings fondly to morus alba rosea. In Italy the morus moretta leads all others, while the German think the morus nigra has no equal, even if it does produce silk of a coarse quality. Soil and climate have much to do with the value of the different varieties. But if I were to plant two acres, it matters not in what part of the United States, one acre would be Russian, and then if you tire of silk culture its fine fruit will more than pay for labor and expense of growing. Never plant the common American or morus rubra, nor the paper mulberry, and I would not advise planting morus nigra for silk culture. Plant one year old trees, avoid cuttings as they are not sure. In conclusion let me say that in Europe and Asia the mulberry is considered the most valuable of all trees, for it produces the most delicious fruit, its timber is used in the arts and for fuel, the bark and fiber for paper and its leaves produce the finest of fabric silk. At some other time I will send you an article of the different kinds of silk worms.—G. J. CARPENTER, Fairbury, Neb.

MICHIGAN ADVICE.—"Van Ellison," you are very unjust to the girl you claim to love so very dearly, not to allow her the privilege of chatting with old friends. Probably she would prefer to chat with you if you were not generally possessed of that green eyed monster, jealousy, to such an extent as to render it impossible. If a lively disposition she can not help being pleasant and social without appearing reserved and formal. Have you ever talked with her upon this subject? If so, and she does not appear to try and suit your notions of right and wrong, try and not show your jealous feelings. Possibly if she thinks you do not care she may mend her ways. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, though, to come for advice about the right of allowing your betrothed such a small privilege, when you say in the same letter that in direct opposition to her wishes you drink occasionally. Of course, drinking is wrong, no matter how "social" the glass may be, it is wrong. And my advice to your girl is to have nothing more to do with you unless you did stop it. If you truly love her you ought to want her to enjoy herself, and not feel your presence as a restraint upon her. If you do not like to hear her talking with her old friends, talk with her yourself so much that she cannot find time for them.

Another thing, quit drinking and try to make her happy in her own way. The next time she meets an old friend, do not stand silently by mentally taking note of every word she says, but enter into the conversation with a hearty good will. Follow this up, and it will not be long before you will "harmonize." "LAURA" you certainly need advice and mine is never marry against your parents wishes altho you may love the fellow and he love you. If he is in earnest about his promises to reform, he will be willing to wait one or two years for you, and thus show your parents their mistake and gain their consent. You may be sure though if he is not willing to do this, that you will be a great deal better satisfied after awhile, if you have nothing more to say to him. If he cannot quit before marriage he will not after, though he may promise fair enough. Try him a year or so and if he is worthy he will stand the test.—LEILA, Lindin, Mich.

FROM CLAYTON.—"Hurry up." Yes, that's the word. Hurry up, mothers and daughters; for you have a great deal to do, preparatory to the coming of that young and beautiful girl wife, and (don't you know girls she's going to be your stepmother.) Of course, mothers you were young and pretty when father married you. But you knew father was very poor then, and you had to help him do his work out of doors, and you had your work in the house to do, and you have raised four children, the oldest being now 13—a lovely young Miss—the pride of your heart; the others respectively 11, 10 and seven; and you took good care of your precious babies. You watched over them night after night while they were sick with measles. Don't you remember? and whooping cough, and every Winter some of them had bad colds so that you had to be up with them nights when father slept soundly. Then you got no rest through the day, for you had to keep working all the while. And now, although you are only 32 years old, you are no more fat and lovely like the young girl who stands waiting to step into your shoes when at last you have done with them. Father is somewhat elderly too, but then that matters not, for nowadays girls love elderly gentlemen, and elderly gents in return love young, beautiful girls. So hurry up mother, you and the children must get that carpet done, and children look well to those little chicks and turkeys that you are raising to buy an organ with, you must get everything in good shape as you can, for mother will not hold out much longer, and father wants everything in good shape, so that his little girlie wife will not have to work hard. And when he gets her, don't say anything is yours, or she'll show you who's boss of what you and your mother earned.—CLAYTON.

A WORD TO "SILVER LOCKS."—If, indeed, the early frost of autumn life is turning your locks to silvery whiteness, and the winter of life is near, then, indeed, marry again. Choose one who is willing to be your friend, and respect you and yours. In forming a new alliance it will not lessen your love for her who has passed through the flowery summer time of life with you, but will still cherish her memory with loving tenderness. I know from sad experience that you will find but little comfort in any other home but your own home. If permitted would give reasons. Why not give address to THE HOUSEHOLD? — SYMPATHIZER, Romeo, Mich.

CONTENTMENT ON THE WESTERN SLOPE.—Household Friends: May I come in? I read the Household Department first, and then if I do not have time to read any more it is not lost to me. There is so much said about matrimony, greetings with a smile and kiss, etc. What do you say do when that has been the greeting until he says: "Oh, don't. I haven't time to kiss you every time I come in. I don't want to be bothered." I am a farmer's wife, have been married 10 years and am the mother of seven children; I am under the doctor's care from three to six months out of a year, and work all I can, but have never done "enough" yet. Now, don't be real sorry for me, sisters, for a woman who puts her private affairs in a newspaper don't deserve to have sympathy.

Girls, get married if you find a man you love and have confidence in. Don't take my experience. I would not if I was a girl. I think it all chance. You may be lucky. I think I was born on Friday. I am not blue-minded, so I am generally happy, for there is nothing to make me really unhappy.—MOUNTAIN LILY, Siskiyou Co., Cal.

OUR CORRESPONDENT MARIA.—I saw your letter and was attracted by the ring of honesty about it. Will be glad to hear from you. Can probably offer you a chance to do something. We need a housekeeper, also want to hire a teacher to teach a country school. We would offer you a good place as housekeeper as one of the family not so much to work as to manage the house. If you will write me tell me (I presume you are a widow) if you have any children or relations depending on you, also your age, and we will write you again on receipt of your address.—HAM BOYD, Missouri Valley, Harrison Co., Ia.

ADVICE, CONSOLATION, AND NEED OF BOTH.—Friends of the HOUSEHOLD. This is my first visit, and I come as a great many do to give and get advice. To Sam Ellison, you should try and cultivate your jealous temper. If your sweetheart is talkative, remember it is just as hard for her to keep silent when in company, as it is for you to talk. Her smiles and friendliness are evidences that she will make you a kind and loving wife. As for her refusing to marry you because you drink, I glory in her spunk and judgment too. If you love her as you say you do, you surely can give up that one bad habit, that never did any man any good. It only tends to drag all mankind down to a life of shame and an early and dishonorable grave. Go to her and pledge yourself never to touch another drop of liquor as long as you live; and if you keep that pledge you will, in after years, have reason to bless your loved one for it. But here, I am a pot a temperance lecturer, although I wish I were.

Now, friends, I will state my trouble and condition. I am a young man, an orphan. I want a wife, and, of course, a good one too. Some months ago I found the girl I wanted, or thought I wanted. I loved her dearly from the first time I ever saw her. It was love at first sight. But when I asked her for her heart and hand she assured me that she loved me better than any one else in the world, but that she could never be mine. Now, when I meet her she treats me very affectionately, and I love her to day as well as I ever did.

Now, kind friends, some one tell me what to do. Shall I try again to win her, or shall I sit down and whine the rest of my days, an old bachelor? Or shall I seek and marry some other girl who I can never love, and thereby make us both unhappy through life? Some one please write, through the HOUSEHOLD, and cheer up an unhappy boy.—GOOD TEMPLAR.

FROM THE OLD DOMINION.—I read with pleasure "Alfred's" protest against some of the remarks made by the "Wife of a good husband." I think every young lady should seek for skill in household labors, and acquire some means of living by their own labor; then, if circumstances make it necessary, they will be the victor of their trials. In order that a lady may act well her part in life, she should acquire a thorough knowledge of culinary affairs and if circumstances do not require her to go into the kitchen to cook a dinner, she is not capable of giving directions how to do it, and knowing when it is properly done, without that knowledge. No hand but that of a wife's, or mother's should prepare food for husband or child when they are sick. This may seem a trivial matter, but anyone who has been sick will not think so. Surely any young man remarkable for his strong good sense, will not marry an accomplished, fashionable young lady or "lovely girl," as "The wife of a good husband" terms it, ignorant of the culinary arts. For although she should prove to be an excellent companion in some respects he will find many a bridgements of comfort and generally happiness on this account. "Visitor" I agree with you that "man is so constituted as to be best pleased with that which he lacks." So few are perfect mentally or morally, that they require to offset their defects by marrying those unlike themselves. Come on with your criticisms if any of you wish to, if not, I would like to hear the opinion of others on this subject and also "Matrimonial Rocks."—ETTA.

A WIFE'S SUPPORT.—I am only a new beginner; but may I come in and answer "E. L. H." of Bonanza, N. M.? I would say to "E. L. H." that when a man marries a woman he expects her to care for home, and he to do the supporting. They expect to work for one another. Do you think a woman should leave home and earn her support the same as her husband? Who would care for home and the little ones if she did? You say it seem selfish and unwomanly? Why does it seem so to you? I think she does her part of the work to tend to household affairs. Is not the married relation one of mutual benefit to both? But how would it be a benefit if she did not care for his wants and he for hers. A young man said to me the other day, "I was just thinking how evenly man's and woman's work was divided. He goes to the shop and provides for the wants of his dear ones, while his wife works for their necessary comforts." But when night comes a man's work is done, he goes home, sets down comfortably to the evening paper, while she works till bedtime.

Who would get his supper if she were away to work? I suppose you say keep a hired girl. The writer speaks of women who look contentedly on and see their husbands worry. Now who worries most, he or she? These are my reasons for a woman not supporting herself. An unmarried woman has no family to care for. Will some one please answer?—VIOLET, Cleveland, O.

Inquiries.

Will some one through the HOUSEHOLD inform me how to treat nervous weakness, and what diet and medicine is best for a child 11 years old?—CARRIE SHAW, Cardsville, Pa.

Will some of the sisters of the HOUSEHOLD Department tell me what will make my little girls a nice suit for Fall and Winter, what color and how to make them? One is 10 and the other is 7 years old.—MRS. T. M. LEHRW, Pierceton, Ind.

Can any reader tell me just where to cut Japan cockscomb so it will keep its color? They are so pretty for Winter boquets.—MRS. R. J.

Will some one please tell me, through the BLADE, how to arrange a hair wreath, and whether it would be prettier to close it at the top or leave it open? also an agricultural wreath?—NINA.

Answers to Inquiries.

If the party will address with stamp, will send instructions how to put up a telephone that will work splendidly for a trifling cost.—A. M. SHEETS, Ashland, O

To take the bad smell from new feathers air the ticks in the wind and shade. Keep out of the sunshine.

To take sweet apple stains from muslins, dip into a solution of oxalic acid and then rinse well.

To judge good silk, strip it cornerwise between the thumb and finger, crease it closely, smooth it out, and if it remooths and opens softly and brightly it is not likely that is pasty or finished with some foreign substance.

Dr. Carlin will tell how to color green on cotton.

Butter for Winter must have all the milk worked out and pure salt, saltpeter and a little sugar put in. Pack firmly in crocks and cover with half an inch of salt. But it depends.

Benzine will take grease out of cashmere nicely; and mildew can be removed from cotton with hot tallow, lemon-juice and salt in the sunshine; or oxalic acid will take it out sure.

No, don't burn sulphur, if you would get rid of bed vermin; that would endanger the health. Instead, wash bedsteads well with brine; or, better yet, use a pint of turpentine with 10 cents' worth of corrosive sublimate in it. Put in the cracks and crevices with a feather. It is poison; be careful.—WELL DONE, Pine Cottage.

The Care of Pianos.—Be careful to keep the piano out of damp rooms, and do not place it too near a fire, or the windows, or between or in a draught; but place it at least a foot from the wall or in the middle of a room. Keep the keys carefully dusted, and always shut down the lid when you are done playing.—MAY FLOWER.

Cure for Worms.—Whether pin worms or tape or round worms: Give all the slippery elm bark they will eat and there will be no more trouble with intestine worms. Do not be afraid of it. If it makes them sick they will throw it up and be all right in five minutes. It is food for horses also.—H. R.

Receipts.

Corn Cakes—To make good corn cakes mix up your batter at night with eggs and sour milk, in the morning add soda dissolved, and a handful of flour, bake immediately. To make Caraway Cookies take 1 qt. of flour, sift in 1 teaspoonful of Horsford's baking powder, (use what you require of it) 2 eggs, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of sour milk, 2 large spoonfuls of butter and caraway seeds until they show in the dough, which must be made up soft and not handled much; roll thin.—WELL DONE, Pine Cottage.

Chocolate Cake.—Two cups of sugar, 4 tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed with sugar, 4 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, 1 cup of sweet milk, 3 heaping cups of flour, 1 teaspoonful of cream tartar sifted in flour, ½ teaspoonful of soda melted in hot water. Bake in jell tins. Filling for the Cake—Whites of 2 eggs beaten to a froth, 1 cup of powdered sugar, ½ lb of grated chocolate wet in 1 tablespoonful of cream, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, beat the sugar into the whipped whites, then the chocolate whisk all together had for three minutes before adding vanilla, let the cake get quite cold before you spread it, reserve a little of the mixture for the top and beat more sugar in to form a firm icing.—VIOLET.

For Crystallizing Grasses.—Dissolve 1 lb of alum in about a quart of warm water (the warmer the water the smaller the crystals). Now take a small bunch of strong, fluffy grasses and suspend in the mouth of a large glass can, so that they cannot touch the bottom. Let them remain over night, and be careful not to disturb them while the crystals are setting. Hang in a dark place to dry. The same water can be warmed and used several times with equal success without adding more alum. If colored grasses are preferred, gather them in June and they will retain their greenness. Placed in a dainty hanging baskct made from the whitest and finest of corn husks and hung in the sunshine in the window the result is really beautiful.—MINNIE H. PIERCE, Golden City, Barton Co., Mo.

For Salt Rheum.—A weak wash of Sal-Ammoniac, which can be found of any druggist for a few cents an ounce, is the best thing we have ever used. One ounce in a pint of water would perhaps be enough at first.—A. C., Theresa, N. Y.

Cure for Freckles.—The best thing you can use for your freckles is sulphur soap, applied at night, or, to make them not to look so brown, wash twice a day with corn meal or bran. My advice is, never use anything else; if you do, it will spoil your complexion. I tried this myself, and it did not fail.—MAY FLOWER.

FASHION NOTES.

New York Tribune.

Diagonal rows of narrow bias ruffles are the new trimming for the foot of silk skirts.

Striped plush is blocked into shape as a lining for the wide brims of felt hats.

Sicilienne and Irish poplin are coming into fashion along with other repped goods.

Leather lace with leaves of leather on twine ficelle lace is a novelty for trimming bonnets.

Brocades will be limited to velvet for the approaching season; plain goods will be preferred in silk and woolen stuffs.

Trained dresses that have been little used during the Summer have reappeared at Newport and Saratoga receptions.

Cashmere and cloth with Saxony embroidery, soutache braiding, or plain stitching, will make up the bulk of new Autumn costumes.

Turkish and India embroideries of soft, dull, yet rich coloring will trim the self-colored cashmere and cloth dresses worn later in the season.

New wool goods have ball figures three inches wide, of a shade so nearly like that of the stuff that the whole fabric appears to be plain at the first glance.

The long gauze veils formerly used here, but now out of style, are worn in Europe and called American veils. Meanwhile the English mask veil of red tulle is adopted here.

New bonnets and hats for the season between Summer and Winter have the brim of Summer straw with a Wintry velvet crown. Styles for the demi season are otherwise well defined.

The pelisse to be worn next Winter is precisely like the long, plain redingotes worn two years ago. It is made of cloth and trimmed with braid down the front and back, but not around the skirt.

India cashmere shawls of great value, and many of which are heirlooms, are most ruthlessly cut by dressmakers to make short "visites." It is said that an ulster has lately been made of a shawl that cost $500.

Milliners select the best feathers of eight birds to make a single turban. Blue jays, black birds, magpies, crows, partridges, wild ducks, gulls, swallows and many other familiarly known birds are stripped of their feathers to minister to the new craze.

The stylish wraps for the first cool days will be braided cloth jackets for plain toilets, and ficelle colored mantles trimmed with lace and pompons of the same shade for dressy toilets.

The only beaded trimmings among new goods are "solid" passementeries that show nothing but beads, but there are many sizes and shapes, such as bugles, flat nail-heads, large balls, and the smallest beads like seed pearls.

The European custom of carrying infants on lace trimmed pillows is adopted by American mothers, and the nurse wears an Alsacian cap with a bow of ribbon a fourth of a yard wide, with ends that hang behind nearly to her feet. The nurse's dress is of the color used for lining the lace of the baby's pillow.

A great deal of dull red is seen on the newly imported costumes, and a touch of red is in almost all toilets though it may be a copper-red silk handkerchief, a flamingo's breast on the turban or terra-cotta gloves.

White with gold, white with silver, lilac and pansy shades, are the colors for dinner and evening dresses worn at Newport. White, pure and simple, is losing favor because it has been so generally worn during the Summer, and it is now usually accompanied by red and yellow.

The new braid embroidery differs from that so familiar to every lady by having the narrow braid set up on one edge in what is called "knife blade" fashion to make the figures appear in relief on the fabric. Amazon cloth is the most suitable material for braiding; cashmere is not firm enough, and this work upon it has a drawn look that is not admired.

Responsibility for the Spoils System.

Cleveland Leader.

All that the United States has of the spoils system it owes to the Democratic party, and all that there is of evil in it emanated from Democrats. Crawford, Van Buren, Jackson and Marcy were its originators and supporters, and it ill befits those who profess to walk in their footsteps and to maintain their political priciples, to cry out against it.

Dangers of Greatness.

Brooklyn Eagle.

As he mingles with the world he yields to the seductions of the roast mutton, and later on when total depravity has set in and he has won a high place in the hearts of his countrymen, as a consequence he plunges recklessly into Bisques and Bordeaux, and even goes the hideous length of brandy and tobacco.

To Consumptives.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated, potent alterative, or blood-cleansing remedy, that wins golden opinions from all who use it for any humor, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the formidable scrofulous swelling or ulcer. Internal fever, soreness and ulceration, yield to its benign influences. Consumption, which is but a scrofulous affection of the lungs, may, in its early stages, be cured by a free use of this God-given remedy. See article on consumption and its treatment in Part III of the World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets, costs two stamps, post-paid. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The costs of the Christiancy divorce case, except the salary of the stenographer, amounting to $10,000, will be paid by Mr. Christiancy.

Our Young Folks.

"CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."

"I'll just go down by the lake, mamma, and wait until you are ready."

"But, Rollo, remember you are dressed in white, and it soils very easily; don't go where you will get any stains."

"I won't, mamma, I'll be ever so careful."

This was the talk they had as Rollo, in his newest white suit, and brilliant red stockings and fresh sailor hat, kissed his hand to his mother and tripped out of the gate. Ten minutes more and he expected to be off to the park to hear the lovely music, and see the swans and the monkeys.

It was less than 10 minutes when he came back, one shoe off, one elastic gone, his bright red stockings torn and hanging, himself covered from head to foot with mud. How could a boy have done so much mischief to himself in so short a time! If only Rollo had had a reputation for being careful, she would have surely stopped to hear his story; but, alas for him! A more heedless boy never lived than this same Rollo. Still, this was worse than usual; so much worse that the mother decided on the instant that he much have a severe lesson.

"Rollo," she said in her coldest tone, "you may go at once to Hannah and have her put your every-day suit on, then you may go to my room and stay until I return."

"But, mamma," said Rollo, his face in a quiver, his lips trembling so that he could hardly speak.

But she passed him on the stairs without a word.

He called after her:

"Mamma, oh mamma! Won't you please to listen to me?"

Then she said:

"Rollo, you may obey me immediately, and I do not wish to hear a word."

In a very few minutes after that the carriage rolled away, stopped at Mrs. Merrivale's and took up Helen and her mother, then on to the park.

You needn't suppose Rollo's mother enjoyed it. She seemed to care nothing for the park; she hardly glanced at the swans, and did not go near the monkeys. All the time she missed a happy little face and eager voice that she had expected to have with her. Miss Helen Merrivale was another disappointed one. Had not she and Rollo planned together this ride to the park? Now, all she could learn from his mother was that Rollo was detained at the last minute. She did not intend to tell the Merrivales that her careless little boy seemed to grow more careless every day; and how she felt that she must shut her ears to his pitiful little explanations, which would amount to nothing more than he "didn't mean to at all," and was "so sorry."

The mother believed that she had done right; nevertheless she was lonely and sad. They came home earlier than they had intended. As they passed Mrs. Sullivan's pretty cottage she was standing at the gate with Mamie in her arms, and out she came to speak to them.

"You haven't the dear little fellow with you," she said eagerly, her lips trembling. "I wanted to kiss him, the darling, brave boy. O, Mrs. Grey, I hope and trust that he did not get hurt in any way?"

"Who?" said Mrs. Grey, wonderingly. "My Rollo! Oh, no, he isn't hurt. Why? Did you hear of any accident?"

"Didn't he tell you? Didn't *anybody* tell you? Why, Mrs. Grey, if it hadn't been for your brave little Rollo—I shiver and grow cold all over when I think where my baby would be now! She climbed into the boat: it was locked, but she tried to sit down at the farther end, and she lost her balance and pitched head first into the lake. Rollo saw her, your little Rollo, he was the only one around; and I don't know how he did it, and he such a little fellow. He climbed over the side of the boat and reached after her; he stepped right in that deep mud and got stuck, and the little man had sense enough to unbutton his shoe and leave it sticking there, and wade out after the baby. He saved her, I'm sure I don't know how, nobody seems to know, but he tugged her out and laid her on the bank, all unconscious, you know, and we thought she was dead, but she is as well as ever, and O, Mrs. Grey, isn't there *anything* I can do for the blessed boy?"

"John," said Mrs. Grey, "drive home as fast as possible."

Up the steps she ran, gave the bell a furious pull, and dashed past the little nurse-girl to her own room like a comet.

"Where is Rollo?" she said breathlessly to Hannah.

"He's asleep now, ma'am. He cried as though his heart would break, and was a long time getting comforted; but finally I got him dressed and coaxed him to take a nap, and there's been half the town here this afternoon to inquire how he is."

She didn't believe in disturbing sleeping boys as a rule, but she picked this one right out of his bed and carried him, half smothered with kisses, to her rocking-chair, and sat down to laugh and cry over him and kiss him. Only half awake he was at last, still grasping the big orange that Hannah had given him when mamma, giving him more kisses, said:

"Dear little brave boy, will you forgive mamma for all the sorrow of this afternoon?"

Then he rubbed his eyes and looked at her wonderingly, and patted her cheek, and said:

"You mean you will forgive me? You will, won't you? I truly didn't mean to get wet and dirty."

How many kisses do you suppose he had then? As for Mrs. Sullivan, she hasn't found enough yet to do for Rollo, though she keeps doing nice little things all the time.—*The Pansy.*

THE HOUSE IN THE WOOD.

There was a poor wood-cutter, who lived with his wife and three daughters in a little hut on the edge of a large forest. One morning when he went out to his usual work, he said to his wife, "let my dinner be brought by our eldest daughter, I shall not be ready to come home, and that she may not lose her way, I will take with me a bag of seeds and strew them on my path."

So when the sun was risen to the centre of the heavens, the maiden set out on her way, carrying a jug of soup. But the field and wood-sparrows, the larks, blackbirds, goldfinches, and greenfinches had many hours ago picked up the seeds so that the maiden could find no trace of the way. So she walked on, trusting to fortune, till the sun set and night came on. The trees soon began to rustle in the darkness, the owls to hoot, and the girl began to feel frightened. All at once she perceived a light shining at a distance among the trees. "People must dwell there," she thought, "who will keep me during the night;" and she walked toward the light. In a short time she came to a cottage where the windows were all lighted up, and when she knocked at the door a hoarse voice called from within, "come in." The girl opened the door and perceived a hoary old man sitting at a table with his face buried in his hands, and his white beard flowing down over the table on the ground. On the hearth lay three animals—a hen, a cock, and a brindled cow. The girl told the old man her adventures, and begged for a night's lodging. The man said:—

"Pretty hen, and pretty cock,
And pretty brindled cow,
What have you to say to that?"

"Cluck, cluck!" said the animals: and as that meant they were satisfied, the old man said to the maiden, "there is abundance, and to spare; go now into the kitchen and cook some supper for us."

The girl found plenty of everything in the kitchen, and cooked a good meal, but thought nothing about the animals. When she had finished she carried a full dish into the room, and, sitting down opposite the old man, ate till she satisfied her hunger. When she had done, she said, "I am very tired; where is my bed, where I shall lie down and sleep?" The animals replied:—

"You have eaten with him,
You have drunk too with him;
And yet you have not thought of us;
Still you may pass here the night!"

As soon as she was gone to sleep the old man came, and, after looking at her and shaking his head as before, dropped her into the cellar below.

Meanwhile the third morning arrived, and the wood-cutter told his wife to send their youngest child with his dinner: "For," said he, "she is always obedient and good; she will keep in the right path, and not run about like those idle hussies her sisters!"

But the mother refused, and said, "shall I lose my youngest child too?"

"Be not afraid of that," said her husband; "the girl will not miss her way, she is too steady and prudent; but for more precaution I will take beans to strew, they are larger still than peas, and will show her the way better."

But, by and-by, when the girl went out with her basket on her arm, the wood-pigeons had eaten up all the beans, and she knew not which way to turn. She was full of trouble, and thought with grief, how her father would want his dinner, and how her dear mother would grieve when she did not return. At length, when it became quiet dark, she also perceived a lighted cottage, and entering it, begged very politely to be allowed to pass the night there. The old man asked the animals a third time in the same words:—

"Pretty hen, and pretty cock,
And pretty brindled cow,
What have you to say to that?"

"Cluck, cluck!" said they. Thereupon the maiden stepped up to the fire, near which they lay, and fondled the pretty hen and cock, smoothing their plumage down with her hands, while she stroked the cow between her horns. Afterwards when she had got ready a good supper at the old man's request, and had placed the dishes on the table, she thought to herself, "I must not appease my hunger till I have fed these good creatures. There is an abundance in the kitchen. I will serve them first." Thus thinking, she went and fetched some corn and strewed it before the fowls, and then she brought an armful of hay and gave it to the cow. "Now, eat away, you good creatures," said she to them, "and when you are thirsty you shall have a nice, fresh draught." So saying she brought in a pailful of water; and the hen and cock perched themselves on its edge, put their beaks in, and then drew their heads up as birds do when drinking; the cow also took a hearty draught. When the animals were thus fed, the maiden sat down at the table with the old man and ate what was left for her. In a short while the hen and cock began to fold their wings over their heads, and the brindled cow blinked with both eyes. Then the maiden asked, "Shall we not also take our rest?" The old man replied as before:

"Pretty hen, and pretty cock,
And pretty brindled cow,
What have you to say to that?"

They answered again, "cluck!" and everything thereupon occurred the same as on the previous day. The girl cooked a good meal, ate and drank with the old man, but never once thought of the animals; and when she asked for her bed, they made answer:—

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And yet you have not thought of us;
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But the mother refused, and said, "shall I lose my youngest child too?"

"Be not afraid of that," said her husband; "the girl will not miss her way, she is too steady and prudent; but for more precaution I will take beans to strew, they are larger still than peas, and will show her the way better."

But, by and-by, when the girl went out with her basket on her arm, the wood-pigeons had eaten up all the beans, and she knew not which way to turn. She was full of trouble, and thought with grief, how her father would want his dinner, and how her dear mother would grieve when she did not return. At length, when it became quiet dark, she also perceived a lighted cottage, and entering it, begged very politely to be allowed to pass the night there. The old man asked the animals a third time in the same words:—

"Pretty hen, and pretty cock,
And pretty brindled cow,
What have you to say to that?"

"Cluck, cluck!" said they. Thereupon the maiden stepped up to the fire, near which they lay, and fondled the pretty hen and cock, smoothing their plumage down with her hands, while she stroked the cow between her horns. Afterwards when she had got ready a good supper at the old man's request, and had placed the dishes on the table, she thought to herself, "I must not appease my hunger till I have fed these good creatures. There is an abundance in the kitchen. I will serve them first." Thus thinking, she went and fetched some corn and strewed it before the fowls, and then she brought an armful of hay and gave it to the cow. "Now, eat away, you good creatures," said she to them, "and when you are thirsty you shall have a nice, fresh draught." So saying she brought in a pailful of water; and the hen and cock perched themselves on its edge, put their beaks in, and then drew their heads up as birds do when drinking; the cow also took a hearty draught. When the animals were thus fed, the maiden sat down at the table with the old man and ate what was left for her. In a short while the hen and cock began to fold their wings over their heads, and the brindled cow blinked with both eyes. Then the maiden asked, "Shall we not also take our rest?" The old man replied as before:

"Pretty hen, and pretty cock,
And pretty brindled cow,
What have you to say to that?"

"Cluck, cluck!" replied the animals, meaning:—

"You have eaten with us,
You have drunk too with us,
You have thought of us kindly, too,
And we wish you a good night's rest!"

So the maiden went down the stairs, and shook up the feather-beds and laid on clean sheets, and when they were ready, the old man came and lay down in one, with his white beard stretching down to his feet. The girl then lay down in the other bed, first saying her prayers before she went to sleep.

She slept quietly till midnight, and at that hour they began such a tumult in the house that it awakened her. Presently it began to crack and rumble in every corner of the room, and the doors were slammed back against the wall, and then the beams groaned as if they were being riven away from their fastenings, and the stairs fell down, and at last it seemed as if the whole roof fell in. Soon after that all was quiet, but the maiden took no but the maiden took no harm, and went quietly off again to sleep. When, however, the bright light of the morning sun awoke her, what a sight met her eyes! She found herself lying in a large chamber, with everything around belonging to regal pomp. On the walls were represented gold flowers growing on a green silk ground; the bed was of ivory, and the curtains of red velvet, and on a stool close by was placed a pair of slippers ornamented with pearls. The maiden thought it was all a dream; but presently came three servants dressed in rich liveries, who asked what were her commands. "Leave me," replied the maiden; "I will get up at once and cook some breakfast for the old man, and also feed the pretty hen, the pretty cock and the brindled cow." She spoke thus because she thought the old man was already up; but when she looked round at his bed she saw a stranger to her lying asleep in it. While she was looking at him, and saw that he was both young and handsome, he awoke, and starting up, said to the maiden, "I am a King's son, who was long ago changed by a wicked old witch into the form of an old man, and condemned to live alone in the wood, with no one to bear me company but my three servants in the form of a hen, a cock, and a brindled cow. And the enchantment was not to end until a maiden should come so kind-hearted, that she should behave as well to my animals as she did to me; and such a one you have been; and, therefore, this last midnight we were saved through you, and the old wooden hut has again become my royal palace."

When he had thus spoken, the girl and he arose, and the Prince told his three servants to fetch to the palace the father and mother of the maiden, that they might witness the marriage.

"But where are my two sisters?" she asked. "I have put them in the c

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, criticisms and short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address of each communication must accompany the communication.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Probably no subject has come up lately that has as much interest to the farmer and all others interested in feeding stock, as that of the success or failure of the ensilage problem, and any information in regard to it will no doubt be gladly received. It has been explained and discussed in the BLADE quite frequently. Opinions and statements have been advanced pro and con, but nothing satisfactory was agreed upon. The Department of Agriculture at last took the matter in hand, and the result is before us. It was put in charge of Mr. D. M. Nesbit, who at once proceeded to make practical investigation. The gentleman addressed letters to well-known specialists living in different States, and also in Canada, propounding questions to be answered, and inviting a free discussion of all points of interest. The questions embraced:

1. Location of silo with reference to feeding cattle.
2. Form of silo.
3. Dimensions of silo.
4. Walls of silo—material and construction.
5. Cost.
6. Weight—materials used for, amount needed, and how applied.
7. Cost of labor for ensilage.
8. Distance used for pitching and cultivation.
9. Stage of development at which fodder is most valuable for ensilage.
10. Weight of fodder produced per acre.
11. Kind of corn best for ensilage.
12. Value of sweet corn as compared with field varieties.
13. Preparation of fodder for silo—machinery used.
14. Filling the silo.
15. Cost of filling per ton of fodder put in.
16. Loss of time before opening the silo.
17. Condition of ensilage when opened.
18. Unpromising, if any, after opening.
19. Value of ensilage for milch cows.
20. Effects of ensilage as dairy products.
21. Value of ensilage for other stock.
22. Quantity consumed per head.
23. Amount of feeding—alone, or with other food.
24. Condition of stock fed on ensilage, both as to gain or loss of weight, and health.
25. Probable cost of ensilage, all things considered.

The answers were all satisfactory, and showed carefulness in preparation, and may be relied upon. Of course, it is impossible to give in full the letters in these columns, but a summary has been prepared by the Department, which will give an idea to those interested of the value and profitableness of a fair trial of the silo. The summary is appended, the answers being numbered to conform to the questions asked:

1. A few have been built at a distance from the stock, but generally the silos are located with reference to convenience in feeding, i.e., under or adjacent to the barn-yard. Local considerations will determine whether the silos should be below the surface or above, or partly above and partly below. This is not essential, where the silos are in the basement of a bank barn, the bottom of the silo may be from the same level, or a few feet below, and the top even with the upper floor. This arrangement combines the greatest convenience in filling, weighing and feeding.

2. With rare exceptions the silos described show a rectangular horizontal section, a few have the "corners cut off," and one is octagonal. The cylindrical form seems to have obvious advantages. If under ground, a cylindrical wall is self-supporting, and resists pressure, and may be made of any thickness desired. If above ground, the walls may be stayed with iron bands. In any case, for a given capacity the cylindrical form requires the least possible amount of wall. A given weight of ensilage in a deep silo requires less extraneous support, and exposes less surface to the air than it would in a shallow silo. For these reasons depth is important. If too deep the pressure of the upper portions forces the juices out from the smallest at the bottom. Where the ensilage is cut down in a vertical section for feeding, a narrow silo has the advantage of exposing little surface to the air.

3. The silos reported vary in capacity from 150 to 10,000 cubic feet. If entirely filled compressed ensilage the smallest would hold 9 t and the largest 480 tons, estimating 50 pounds to the cubic foot. Practically, the capacity of a silo is less to the extent that the ensilage settles under pressure. This should not exceed one-fourth, though in shallow silos or those filled rapidly with little cutting, it is likely to be much more. A temporary curb is sometimes added to the silo proper, so that the latter may be full when the setting ceases.

4. For walls under ground, stone, brick, and concrete are used. The choice in any case may safely depend on the cost. In firm soils that do not become saturated with water, walls are not essential to the preservation of ensilage. Above ground, the thin covers of inch boards, with sheathing paper between, described by several as in use successfully, seem to be sufficient, if supported against lateral pressure from the ensilage.

5. A layer of straw or hay will serve in connection to exclude air, but is not necessary. Generally boards or planks are placed directly on the ensilage. The cover is sometimes made in sections of two feet or more wide, oftener each plank is separate. The latter admits of packing part on transversely, having in view the uncovering of a part of the silo while the longest remains in the mow. Rough boards, with no attempt at matching, have been used successfully. A little space should be allowed between the walls and cover, that there may be no interference as the settling progresses.

6. Little material may be used. The amount required depends on various conditions. It will be noticed that practical men differ considerably on the subject as to ways to make the ensilage compact, and thereby leave little room for air, on which depend fermentation and decay. In a deep silo the greater part is sufficiently compressed by a few feet of ensilage at a time, so that there is small percentage of waste, even when no weight is applied above the ensilage. Screws are used by some to exert pressure of weights. The objection to them is that they are not self-acting like gravity.

7. The cost of silos, per ton of capacity, varies from 25 to 50, for walls of heavy masonry and concrete, more of elaborate finish, and 50 cents or less for the simplest wooden silos. Earth silos, without wall, can be excavated with plow and scraper, and where work is not pressing, at a trifling cost.

8. Corn takes the lead of ensilage crops. It is proven by many in connection with the same ground producing a crop of corn in a season. Oats, sorghum, Hungarian grass, field peas, clover—in fact almost everything raised for fodder has been tried in silos and taken out in good condition. There are indications that some materials have their value enhanced by the fermentation of the silo, while in others there is loss. The relative values for ensilage, of the different seed crops, can only be determined through careful tests, often repeated, by practical men. All thoughtful farmers would be glad to get their corn from the belly "fodder" of their cows, rather than is found in any of the other crops. There are accounts of the cows eating the ears when the kernels were well glazed, and putting the fodder into the silo. For such ensilage, and the grain, if any, to the cattle, it is not materialized to warrant positive statements.

9. Through preparation before planting is essential. Corn, sorghum, and similar crops should be planted in rows. The quantity of seed corn varies from eight quarts to a bushel and a half for an acre. A smoothing harrow does the work of cultivating perfectly, and with little expense, while the corn is small.

10. The common practice is to put crops into the silo when their full growth has been reached, and before ripening begins. Manifestly, one rule will not answer all purposes. The stock to be fed and the object in feeding must be considered in determining when the crop should be cut. On this point must depend much of the value of ensilage.

11. Corn produces more fodder per acre than any other crop mentioned. The average for corn is not far from 30 tons—which speaks well for land and culture. The largest yield from a single acre was 55 tons, the average of a large area on the same farm was only 12½ tons.

12. The largest is generally preferred; hence seed grown in a warmer climate is in demand.

13. It is conceded by many that the fodder of sweet corn is worth more, pound for pound, than that of larger kinds, for soiling. Some hold that the same superiority is retained in the ensilage, while others think that the advantage after fermentation is on the other side. The sweet varieties generally do not yield large crops.

14. The mowing machine is sometimes used for cutting corn in the field—oftener the work is done by hand. Various cutters, having carriers attached for elevated silos, are in use and are generally driven by horse, steam, or water power. Fine cutting—a half inch, or less—is in favor. It packs closer, and for this reason is likely to keep better than the coarse ensilage. Fodder of any kind may be put in whole, and, if so closely compressed as cut fodder, will keep as well, if not better; but it requires much greater pressure.

15. During the process of filling, the ensilage should be kept level, and well-trodden. A horse may be used very effectively for the latter. Some attach much importance to rapid filling, while others make it a matter of convenience. With the packing equally thorough, rapid filling is probably best.

16. The cost, from field to silo, is variously reported, from 35 cents—and in a single instance 10 or 12 cents—for labor alone to $3 and upwards per ton, though the higher amounts include the extra cost of the crop, not the harvesting only. There is a general estimate about $1 per ton will be a considerable reduction in the cost of filling.

It is probable that with a more general adoption of ensilage, the best machinery will be provided by men who will make a business of filling silos. This could hardly fail to lessen the cost and bring the benefits of the system within the reach of many who otherwise would not begin.

17. The ensilage should remain under pressure as usual until cool, and be uncovered after that when wanted.

18. In nearly all cases the loss by decay was very slight, and confined to the top and sides where there was more or less exposure to air.

19. Generally the ensilage has kept perfectly for several months, showing no deterioration while any remained in the silo, excepting where exposed for a considerable time. It does so uncover a whole silo, or compartment of a silo, at once, and thus expose a new surface each day, than to cut down sections.

20. Ensilage has been fed to milch cows more generally than to any other class of stock, and no unfavorable results are reported. There can be little doubt that its greatest value will always be found in this connection. Several readers consider it equal in value to one-third of its weight of the best hay, as food for milch cows.

21. There has been a marked increase in quantity and improvement in quality of milk and butter after changing from dry food to ensilage, corresponding with the effects of a similar change to fresh pasture. A few seeming exceptions are noted, which will probably find explanation in defects easily remedied, rather than such as are inherent.

22. Ensilage has been fed to all classes of farm stock, including swine and poultry, with results almost uniformly favorable. Exceptions are noted in the statements of Messrs Cox Bros. and C. B. Henderson, where it appears that horses were injuriously affected. It should be borne in mind in this connection that ensilage is simply forage preserved in a silo, and may vary as much in quality as hay. The ensilage that is best for a milch cow may be injurious to a horse, and that on which a horse would thrive might render a poor return in the milk-pail.

23 Cows giving milk are commonly fed 30 to 60 pounds, with some dry fodder and grain.

24 Experiments have been made in feeding ensilage exclusively, and results have varied with the quality of ensilage and the stock fed. It is certain that ensilage of corn cut while in blossom, or earlier, is not alone sufficient for milch cows. It is best to feed hay once a day, and some grain or other rich food, unless the latter is supplied in the ensilage, as it is when corn has reached or passed the roasting-ear stage before cutting. Ensilage, as it is commonly understood, is a substitute for hay and coarse fodder generally, and does not take the place of grain.

25. The condition of stock fed on ensilage, both as to health and gain in weight, has been uniformly favorable.

26 There is hardly a doubt expressed on the profitableness of ensilage—certainly not a dissenting opinion.

Bells as a Protection from Dogs.

A correspondent answers the question, "How shall I protect my flock from sheep-killing dogs?" as follows: "After much experimenting, the following has proven the most beneficial in protecting sheep from dogs. For a flock of 20 to 100 and 150 head, put on from 14 to 16 bells of various sizes and tone, from the common little sheep bell up to a large cow bell. It is the variety of the tone and sound that terrifies the sheep-killing dog. The flock should always be so situated that they can approach the house of the landlord, through a lane gate or a gap in the fence, and if occasionally salted near the house will invariably approach it at night to sleep, particularly if disturbed by dog or person. No dog, I care not how much practice he may have had in killing sheep, can be induced, even under the most trying conditions to attack a flock having from 14 to 16 bells of different sizes and tone. A dog severely pressed of hunger, may be influenced to attack a flock while lying down at rest, or silently grazing; but the moment that doleful sound of 16 bells of different size and tone reaches his ear, his tail will be seen to tuck between his legs, and he is off for other quarters in a moment. Not one dog in 100 can catch and hold a strong sheep in a run of 400 to 600 yards hence the advantage of having the flock so situated that the sheep can at all times approach the house, which they will invariably do when opportunity admits.

"For over 20 years I have kept a flock of from 125 to 200 head, and although there are many worthless sheep-killing dogs around me in the neighborhood, I have not had one killed by dogs. The tenants and help residing on my farm, within 100 yards of my residence, (who are prone to be dear lovers of worthless curs) often have from two to three dogs each, from 10 to 15 dogs, upon an average, on the farm, and many of them known to be notorious for sheep killing, though strange to say, yet true, they have never killed one sheep known to myself."

The Gape Worm.

After a careful investigation in scientific works on kindred species of internal parasites, I come to the conclusion that the natural history of the gape worm is as follows: That in the Spring of the year young poultry, in their search for insectivorous food amongst decayed vegetable matter, swallow the eggs or very small worms, which in about four or six weeks attain their full size and produce their fatal effects. I have years ago several times examined them under a compound microscope as taken from out the windpipe of poultry that had just died from this cause. They were always found clustered together, generally between five and 18 in number, of a red dish color, chiefly over a half inch in length; a few cases of twice this size, cylindrical in form, and, what is curious, in all I thus examined, were forked or divided at one end, having the appearance of possessing two heads on long necks, one of which is supposed to be especially used to fasten itself the more securely to its place of lodgement, as may be well known to those who have endeavored to detach them by means of feathers, thread or horse hairs. They were found to be chiefly females (the males being considerably smaller) filled with eggs, and from having arrived at their growth, now desire to emerge to enter more particularly into rich, moist ground to make their deposits, to reappear the following Spring. No doubt if these worms be merely killed and thrown on the ground the mature eggs will probably remain uninjured, and when decomposition sets in the young embryos will sooner or later escape from the shell, migrate into the soil or some congenial matter, and ultimately find their way again into the air passages of young poultry and other birds.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

What's Saved is Gained.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

The Sunday School.

The Passover.

LESSON 11, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1882

Golden Text—It is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover.—Exod. 12 27.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 14: 12-21.

12. And the first day of unleavened bread when they killed the passover, his disciples said unto him, Where will thou that we go and prepare that thou mayest eat the passover?

13. And he sendeth forth two of his disciples, and saith unto them, Go ye into the city, and there shall meet you a man bearing a pitcher of water, follow him.

14. And wheresoever he shall go in, say ye to the good man of the house, the Master saith, Where is the guest-chamber, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?

15. And he will show you a large upper room furnished and prepared; there make ready for us.

16. And his disciples went forth, and came into the city, and found as he had said unto them: and they made ready the passover.

17. And in the evening he cometh with the twelve.

18. And as they sat and did eat, Jesus said, Verily I say unto you, One of you which eateth with me shall betray me.

19. And they began to be sorrowful, and to say unto him one by one, Is it I? and another said, Is it I?

20. And he answered and said unto them, It is one of the twelve that dippeth with me in the dish.

21. The Son of man indeed goeth, as it is said of him; but woe to that man by which the Son of man is betrayed! good were it for that man if he had never been born.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Where will thou that we go and prepare that thou mayest eat the passover? (v. 12.) It is not always our duty to wait for directions as to our part in the Lord's work. It may be our duty to look up orders. When the Lord has set us at a particular work, we may fairly count it our mission to find that work. It is not for us to drop that work in the hope of finding a better one. But when we have received no assignment to service, we ought to have in mind some work which needs doing, and find out what part in it is fairly for us. There are many Church members who are not in Sunday-School while they might be, who excuse themselves on the ground that they were not been asked. Well, have they ever proffered their services and asked where they could be useful? Until they have, they cannot be free of responsibility for the work they might do. So of a part in a prayer-meeting, and in missionary visiting, and in various other forms of church activity. Responding promptly to a call for such service is one thing, but looking up a call is another, and this latter is as plainly a duty in its place as the former.

There shall meet you a man (v. 13.)—There are no chance meetings in this world. They are all providential. They are in God's plan. On many of them great opportunities hinge. You enter a railroad car and take your seat among strangers. A proffered courtesy brings you into conversation with a fellow-traveler. An acquaintance is the result. Years of helpful Christian co-work follow in the train of that first meeting. You visit a place of winter resort for health seekers. At the dinner table you meet a man unknown to you until then. An entire change in the aim and conduct of his life is one consequence of that meeting; and his labors for good may be far more effective than yours in your whole life-time. You may look in upon a celebrated preparatory school, where two hundred young men are at their studies. One face impresses you. Your meeting with him affects your course and his for all time and involves the interest of a multitude. Your meeting of another man in Sunday school where you are present only for that one session, has more influence over that life than all other agencies combined—and scarcely less over yours. You may even meet on the street one to whom you wished not to see, one whom at that moment you were seeking to avoid; and as a result more lives than one are affected in all their human course, and in their highest spiritual interests. All these illustrations are real incidents, and there are thousands like them. It behooves us to consider well our duty in every meeting with another. We can fail to improve our opportunity and lose a blessing. We can fill our place just then, and have reason to rejoice eternally that we did so. Lord, help us this hour to do—when next I meet one whom thou hast planned for me to see!

Say ye to the goodman of the house, The Master saith (v. 14.) "One is your Master, even Christ." He alone ought to be obeyed. Only when we speak in his name can we speak by authority. And there is no so effective way of preaching or of teaching as by saying plainly to hearers or scholars, "Master saith" this or that. Not what we think but what the Lord declares, is the true test of right. There is a great loss of power in Christ's service through forgetting this truth. Time is wasted in trying to reason children or grown folks into an understanding of the propriety or wisdom of the best way, instead of telling them that Jesus wishes it. If you want to impress your own child with a sense of his duty, tell him that Jesus wants him to do this. If you would reach the roughest scholar in the mission school, tell him the story of Jesus, and then give him a message from Jesus. If you would touch the heart of the most abandoned criminal, there is after all, no better way of getting at him than by saying, in tones that show you believe all that your words express, and that you love both him that sent you and him to whom you are sent—"The Master saith unto thee."

His disciples came and found as he had said (v. 16.) Every disciple of Jesus who comes to test a promise of his Master, finds it just as Jesus said it would be. A great many who are not disciples of Jesus believe his words; they have so little confidence in them that they do not put them to the test. And many of the promises of Jesus are made to his disciples only. Of course only the disciples of Jesus can put such promises to the test. But whenever and wherever the disciples of Jesus has tasted a promise of Jesus, that disciple has found it just as Jesus said it would be. Earth has seen strange things, but it never saw the failure of a word of Jesus. Is there any promise of Jesus you would like to have fulfilled to you? If you are his disciple, then come and test it. You will find it as he has said.

Jesus said, One of you which eateth with me shall betray me (v. 18.) Religious privileges are not in themselves a protection against evil. A man's surroundings neither ravve nor destroys him. Yet there is no mistake more common concerning wrong-doers, than the thinking that they are the victims of circumstances. Some would have us believe that all or much of our criminals have simply yielded to the pressure of their sad surroundings. How was it with Adam! Did God spare any pains to give him a fair start in life! How was it with Judas! Could he have been better circumstanced in all this earth than in the personal family group of the Lord Jesus Christ! It is not enough to have the dearest mother living; to live in a delightful community; to attend a choice church; to be under the instructions of the best of pastors; to have a part in Christian work, as teacher, or class leader, or deacon, or elder. The word of Christ was not for that passover evening alone, nor that group of the chosen twelve only. It rings down through the ages, and sounds anew in many a circle of his professedly devoted followers: "One of you which eateth with me shall betray me." In this thing, we all may be sad and thoughtful, and may ask in all sincerity and watchfulness: "Is it I?" "Is it I?"—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

A RAPID DECLINE ARRESTED.

Mrs. Anna G. Fourqueran, of San Marco, Texas, wife of a well-known and influential citizen of that place, writing under date of May 21, 1881 says: "In the Spring of 1878, a deep cold settled on my lungs; I had a dreadful cough, accompanied by daily fevers, sleepless nights, indigestion, loss of flesh and strength, mental depression, and *hemorrhages from the lungs.* This state continued for eighteen months, notwithstanding I had the treatment of good physicians. *By this time I had lost all vitality, spent most of the time in bed, coughed continually, raising a large quantity of mucus,* and after a little sleep in the latter part of the night, *I would awaken drenched by night sweats,* and so prostrated that I could not raise myself in bed until I had taken a little brandy. *I began to lose hope of life.* My husband and my neighbors thought I could not possibly live. About this time your 'Compound Oxygen Treatment' was brought to our notice. My husband immediately sent for it; I stopped the use of all medicines and began the "Treatment." I was too weak at first to take it for so long a time as two minutes; but gradually the inhalations increased in length and strength, and would leave such a delightful sense of relief as my lungs had not felt since I was able to inhale. *My fevers grew lighter each day until I had none.* Two weeks from the beginning of the treatment I began to feel like a new person; could take walks; *found myself singing while at my work;* indeed I scarcely recognized my own self; my flesh increased, and I felt and looked younger. I used the 'Treatment' four months faithfully; after that irregularly for several months, and at the end of twelve months from the time I began it, *I had no cough, no sign of lung disease;* in other words, I WAS WELL. *It is more than a year since I left off taking the Oxygen,* and I have no return of the disease." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases, and full information sent free. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GOV. FOLGER.

The Popular Secretary Nominated on the Second Ballot—Other Nominations—The Platform Adopted.

SARATOGA, Sept. 20.—The Republican State Convention was called to order by B. Platt Carpenter, and the roll of delegates called.

When the roll call was concluded Geo H. Sharpe said the State Committee had decided to recommend as temporary Chairman E L Madden, and he placed him in nomination.

Warner Miller said he did not think it the province of the State Committee to dictate who shall be temporary Chairman. He would not speak of the influences that had brought about that suggestion, but he would nominate Edmund L. Pitts, and asked for the ayes and nays.

Sharpe repelled the suggestion that the nomination of Madden had been impelled by any other reasons than those in the interest of harmony and good order. He seconded the motion that the ayes and nays be called. The motion was adopted.

The vote resulted Madden, 251; Pitts, 243. Madden was conducted to the chair and made a brief address.

Many persons left the hall during the reading of a communication from the Anti-Monopoly Committee, and the confusion was very great. Recess until 4 P. M.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 20.—At 4 25 the Convention was called to order. The Committee recommended that contestants be admitted. A member of the Committee on Credentials favored the seating delegate, and said he desired to make a minority report in their favor. The yeas and nays were called on the question of the adoption of the report of the Committee. The vote resulted, yeas, 217; nays, 273.

The temporary Chairman was then continued as permanent Chairman, Pitts, delegated for temporary Chairman, having declined the office of the permanent Chairmanship.

The Convention rejected a motion for another recess and proceeded to vote for a candidate for Governor. The first ballot resulted as follows: Judge Folger, 328; Alonzo B. Cornell, 180; James W. Wadsworth, 69; John H. Starin, 19; John C. Robinson, 6.

The result was received without any demonstration, and the Convention at once settled down for another ballot.

The second ballot was taken amid breathless silence. While the vote was being counted there were many chances. Erastus Cleasby declared absent from Rochester to Folger, ells Sherwood shortly announced a change of six votes from Cornell to Folger. In Cattaraugus County Chairman Hemphill changed the vote to Cornell. Lewis County changed four votes from Wadsworth to Cornell. There was much confusion and excitement at this point, 50 men on their feet at the same time and announcing changes.

The Chairman found it impossible to maintain order and refused to recognize delegates until quiet was restored. His order reigned for some minutes. It looked as if the Convention was making a stampede towards Cornell, and excitement was at fever heat. At length order was restored. Oneida County delegates announced a change of 11 delegates from Wadsworth to Cornell. Loud calls for another roll call were made, and the confusion was renewed. Delegate charged that the change of Oneida County to Cornell had been announced without authority. The roll call of this County resulted, nine for Wadsworth, two for Cornell, two for Folger.

Magee announced a change of vote from Wadsworth to Folger. Manove announced a like change, and a delegate changed his vote in the confusion from Wadsworth to Cornell. A delegate shouted, "Gardner, of Monroe, changes from Wadsworth to Folger."

Delegates were now on the seats in different parts of the hall shouting at the Chairman, but no one was recognized. The scene became so great that changes were shouted that could not be heard.

Order was finally restored, and the vote was announced as follows: Folger, 257; Cornell, 222; Wadsworth, 18; necessary to a choice, 249.

The result was greeted with tremendous cheers. Warner Miller, United States Senator, said the friends of Gov. Cornell have labored incessantly to secure his renomination and moved the nomination of Judge Folger be made unanimous. This was done and three cheers given, and the Convention took a recess till to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Times says of the nomination at Saratoga: "It is hardly worth while to analyze the influences which have contributed to the nomination of Judge Folger as the Republican candidate for Governor of this State. The fact is that the Gould Combine combined to defeat by all the power which the Federal Administration could exert, has accomplished what it set out to do. The result will be a disappointment to a majority of Republicans, and to a large number of voters who, on other than party grounds, have appreciated the significance of the fight made against Gov. Cornell. It may also turn out to be a disappointment to the men who have been mainly instrumental in bringing it about."

SARATOGA, Sept. 21.—The Republican State Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock and proceeded to nominate members of State Central Committee.

Among the members of the State Central Committee nominated are Collector Robertson, B. Platt Carpenter, Gen. Sharpe, John F Smythe, ex-Sen. Platt and James D Warren.

The Convention nominated by acclamation Judge Andrews for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Convention balloted for Lieutenant-Governor.

The first ballot resulted: B. Platt Carpenter, 210; George G Hoskins, 113; Jas Tanner, 33 Hamilton Fish, jr., 113; C R. Parsons, 23; Sherman S Rogers, 1. Necessary to a choice, 247.

The second ballot resulted: Carpenter, 280; Hoskins, 10; Fish, 244; necessary to a choice, 248.

Sen. Miller moved the nomination of Carpenter be made unanimous. The motion was seconded by Hamilton Fish, and unanimously carried.

A. B Hepburn was nominated for Congressman at large.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Republican party of New York has no new views to present upon questions which have heretofore occupied much of the public attention, such as honest money, pure elections, the regulation of traffic in intoxicating liquors, the protection of home industry and the necessity of restricting the power and influence of corporations. The party is content to be judged by its past declarations and acts.

That equitable taxation, reaching corporations as well as persons, is approved as a correct system which should be perfected; that practical results of recent legislation upon the subject fully justify the action of the Republican party in its adoption.

That monopolies oppressing the people or unfairly discriminating against local interests are wrong in principle and should not be tolerated.

That such legislation should be enacted, to secure purity and honesty in primary elections, and that all possible safeguards should be thrown about these sources of political action of the people.

That the practice of appealing to the Legislature to overrule the action of local authorities when confining themselves within the powers conferred upon them, should be discouraged both by the Legislature and Governor, and should be resorted to only in extreme cases.

That changes in the fundamental law should not ordinarily be the subject of party action, but they should when proposed always be carefully scrutinized by the people, who should signify their wishes with reference to them as generally as they do in their election of their representatives. We therefore urge the people of the State, without reference to party, to examine with intelligent care constitutional amendments submitted them, and to give full expression at the polls to their judgment and wishes thereon.

That while there are varying opinions on the sale of liquors, we subscribe to the principle that propositions on that subject, like all other propositions for a change in the fundamental law, ought to be submitted to popular vote.

That the conduct of the Democracy of this State during this year rescue and emphatically attest their signal unworthiness of public confidence. They signalized their return to power in the Legislature by wantonly sacrificing public interests upon the altar of greedy and reckless partisanship; as a party which could devote nearly two months to a quarrel of its factions for spoils, but could give no time to the equalization of taxation and other questions vitally affecting the welfare of our people. It is an insult to the intelligence of the electors of New York when it asks them to approve its flagrant abuse of legislative powers by handing over to it the executive branch of the State Government.

That the financial achievements of the administration are next in importance to the work of the preservation of the Nation itself, as attested by the rapid liquidation of the great public debt incurred to meet the National emergency and by the reduction of the rate of interest to its present low figures, and that it is the policy of the party to bring taxation within the lowest practicable limits and strictest economy, to reduce Government expense and the number of those employed in the collection of the revenue, thus relieving the people of all unnecessary burdens.

That the civil service should be placed upon a proper basis by adequate legislation, so as to give facilities for the execution of the law now upon the statute book, with competitive tests for admission to service so arranged as to secure the necessary qualification for position, together with a fixed term for the incumbent; removal from office during the term of appointment to be only for cause.

That the recent law of Congress designed to suppress polygamy approves itself to the people, and that it should be supplemented by such laws as may be necessary to attain the object in view.

That the economy and efficiency of the present Republican State administration entitle its members to the highest praise. Governor Cornell's fearless and firm exercise of the veto-power, while it has naturally brought down on him hostile criticism, has shown his determination to protect the interests of the State and people against indefensible and corporations.

That we tender President Chester A. Arthur our assurance of confidence in his administration and our approval of the wise and patriotic course pursued by him under the embarrassing circumstances of his accession to office. His courage in resisting the enactment of the River and Harbor bill, which violated accepted rules constitutional power, and which, while authorizing many needed public improvements, carried with it large and wasteful appropriations for works of neither national or public good has secured for him the admiration even of his enemies.

That hearty support is pledged the nominees of the Convention, whose records in public life and distinguished abilities especially commend them to the people for approval at the ballot box.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

DEFENSE OF GARFIELD.

Gen. J. D. Cox Before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—Gen J D Cox delivered a glowing eulogy upon Garfield's youth and manhood, refuting slanders, and saying:

Hostile criticisms have laid upon his correspondence with Sec. Chase in the Summer of 1863 but a basis for attacking him in his relations to Gen. Rosecrans. Assuming the authenticity of the correspondence, which is questioned by some who are most competent to judge, there are facts in the prior relations of Chase and Gen Rosecrans which give interesting light upon the letters themselves. When Garfield entered the 37th Senate in January, 1863, it was at the close of the Governorship of Chase and the inauguration of Gov. Dennison. Gov. Chase resided at Columbus and his house was a natural center for the ardent Union men who were earnestly considering the probable course of events in that great crisis. No trait of Mr. Chase's character was more marked than his habit of seeking the friendship of able and promising young men, of guiding their opinions by the weight of his experience and judgment, of attaching them to himself by a heartiness of friendly intercourse of which the delicate flattery on the part of so distinguished a man could not but prove attractive to men conscious of powers which they had not full opportunities of exhibiting. The intimacy was thus established between Chase and Garfield, and though Garfield's individuality and power was such that he could not be long in the condition of a political follower of any man, it is certainly true that he was for some years one of a coterie of young men, who looked to the Secretary of the Treasury as their leader, because he seemed to them the broadest and wisest of those who at the beginning of the war had a controlling influence in affairs. After his election to Congress Garfield, consequent upon his illness of the summer, was ordered to Washington upon court martial service and in preparation for his new political duties. He of course cultivated every opportunity of getting in the close counsels of leading men here. The friendship with Mr. Chase and family was already a basis for a more than ordinarily easy entrance into the social circle of the President and Cabinet, and there is no lack of evidence that Mr. Chase continued to occupy before Garfield as member elect of the next House the relation of a political leader with whom his duty to his country demanded a close cooperation, and with whom also confidential relations were both a public duty and a personal privilege. It is almost equally clear that Rosecrans began to occupy a quasi-political position after the battle of Stone River, and I know that some whose opportunities for knowledge are peculiarly good, insist that part, at least, of the delay in the movement of Rosecrans was in accordance with suggestions of political advisers and were more political in character than military. I have not the means of forming a decided opinion on this point, and I admit my purpose here among those who are warm personal friends of both the officers named to calling your attention to facts which I have stated and of which I have personal knowledge because they seem to me essential to a proper understanding of the relations of the parties. Without such an understanding any debate upon the correspondence which has been referred to must be quite at random. If the letters are authentic Garfield had become convinced that the long delay was imperilling the interests of the country and the success of the campaign when every month's prolongation of the war was draining the resources of the country and making foreign complications more probable. That he favored early and vigorous action is undeniable, nor is it questioned that his advice to Rosecrans was in accord with his convictions.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican State Convention—Prohibitionists Welcomed Back

WORCESTER, Sept 20.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, and Charles A Scott elected Temporary Chairman. The following resolutions were received with applause and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

"That the Republicans of Massachusetts welcome back into their ranks the third party (the Prohibitionists) asserting them and all others who sympathize in the cause of Temperance and Prohibition that to the future the Republican party will do all in its power to so amend the Constitution of the State that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be prohibited.

"That a radical change in the jury law is demanded; that law breakers should not be empanelled as jurors to try criminals, thus rendering the law a farce and a cheat."

Sen Hoar was made Permanent Chairman, and was greeted with applause and proceeded to address the Convention.

Robert R. Bishop was nominated for Governor. The vote stood Bishop, 673; Crapo, 504. There was a large scattering vote.

WORCESTER, Sept. 21.—The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Robert R Bishop; Lieutenant Governor, Oliver Ames; Secretary of State, Harry B. Pearce; Treasurer and Receiver, Gen. Daniel A. Glason; Auditor, Charles R. Ladd; Attorney General, Edgar D. Sheridan.

Something About Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The following communication to a stockholder attracted considerable attention in Wall street this morning: "For a long time the street has asked when Jay Gould will be ready to bull the market. The answer is very simple, and I am astonished that some enterprising papers have not given it before. It is simply 'Never.' Mr. Gould has already retired as active manipulator or a daily operator, and will hereafter be more of a large investor and looker-on—nothing more nor less. He is worth at least $100,000,000, and about to become President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with vast railway interests that require his constant attention. What other course is open to him? There was a time when his whole time and attention was given to accumulating; now his whole time and attention are demanded by his accumulations. You ought to have no difficulty in proving the truth of my assertion. The quicker the public understand that Jay Gould has retired, the quicker the bull movement will go on without him."

The Manner in Which the Sprague Estate Is Being Sacrificed.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 19.—As an instance of how the Sprague estate is being sacrificed under the trustees' sales, Narragansett Trotting Park, upon which $300,000 has been expended, was sold to-day for $30,710. The property was knocked down to J. C. Barnaby, the extensive clothing dealer, who said he bought it for himself and Mrs. Amasa Sprague. There are 70 acres of land in the Park, on which is an excellent race course, a magnificent grand stand, stables, and all the accessories of a successful trotting park. As land in that vicinity has been sold for more than $300 an acre, it is a good bargain, provided Chaffee's title is proven to be of any value.

Connecticut Republicans.

NEW HAVEN, Sept 20.—The Republicans nominated Gen. Wm. H. Ballsdale for Governor by acclamation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Platform of the Ben Butler Democracy—The "New Departure."

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Johnas H. French, chairman of the State Central Committee, who made a brief address.

Gen. B. F. Butler was nominated for Governor.

The Committee on Resolutions reported. The reading of the second resolution containing the clause in favor of woman suffrage was called for. A delegate who was not in favor of dragging "such nonsense" into the platform, moved to strike out the words "or sex."

The amendment was finally adopted by a close vote.

The ticket was then completed by the nomination of the following candidates, amid great applause: Lieutenant Governor, Samuel W. Bowerman; Secretary of State, B. N. Stillings; Treasurer and Receiver, Gen. Wm. A. Hodges; Auditor, John P. Sweeney; Attorney General, George F. Very.

Butler's nomination was unanimous.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The Democratic platform as adopted begins thus: "The Democrats of Massachusetts in Convention assembled, believing the time has fully come when many needed reforms of the Government should be boldly undertaken, favor the co-operation of all liberal and progressive citizens in the good work of inaugurating a new political departure alike in State and in Nation, that shall resolutely discard dead issues that have too long been pampered, and we offer to them a platform worthy of their acceptance and support.

Following is the delaration of principles:

We assert:

First—The supremacy of the Nation within its constitutional limits and integrity of the State; indissoluble union of the respective States; the Constitution and all its amendments strictly construed and loyally obeyed from the basis and safeguards the and equally of the just authority of the Federal Government and the legitimate exercise of local government in the several States of the Union, by which we agree a sovereign Nation of inviolate and flexible balance.

Second—Equal rights, equal powers, equal burdens, equal privileges and equal protection by law under the Government for every citizen of the Republic, without limitation, race, age or property qualifications, whether it be by tax on property or poll tax on persons.

Third—Imperial freedom of the ballot, North as well as South, East as well as West, and the abolition of all laws, whether on the statute books of Massachusetts or elsewhere, aimed at unequal limitation of the right of suffrage and partial withholding of the sacred and fundamental right of representation.

Fourth—Honest and economical expenditure of public money in State and Nation, and in such ways and for such purposes only as are manifestly essential to the public welfare, demanded by public necessity and clearly sanctified by constitutional authority.

Fifth—Thorough reform of the civil service.

Sixth—Fitness, not favor, should be the passport to public service. There should be no removals of Government employes before the expiration of their terms of service except for cause, and no assessments on salaries paid them by the whole people should be levied for the perpetuation of the party in power.

Seventh—Thorough and immediate reform of the Tariff. The Constitution of the United States sanctions taxation whether by excise, imposts or customs, to an amount necessary for the expenditures of the Government, whether in war or peace, to which all its revenues must be limited. The National expenditures are now so great that all proper protection can be given American labor within those limits.

Eighth—Reduction of extravagant State expenditures, with the direct taxation necessary to sustain them, which under the ownerous rule of the one party in power for more than 17 years since the war has steadily increased year by year.

Ninth—No sumptuary laws infringing the sacred rights of personal liberty; no double or any unequal taxation; no partial enforcement of laws; no class legislation.

These are the axioms of Democracy, dormant always in its faith and practice. In this day of giant monopolies, powerful corporations and concentrated wealth seeking to subsidize every function of the Government to their own exclusive benefit, the safety of democratic institutions depends upon the material prosperity of the laboring classes; that the Democratic party pledges itself to the support of reasonable legislation tending to lessen the hours of labor and to increase and protect the wages of the laborer.

MISSOURI.

Republicans Put a State Ticket in the Field.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 20.—The Republican State Convention, called in opposition to the decision of the State Central Committee, met here shortly after 11 o'clock. R. C. Crowell

News of the Week

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

The tailors of Dayton are on a strike.

The Prince of Wales is said to owe $3,000,000.

Stanley, the African explorer, has arrivrd at Lisbon.

There were several cases of sunstroke in New York yesterday.

The next call for bonds probably will embrace extended fives.

The Anglo American cable of 1869 is restored to working order.

There were 200 appointments made in the Pension Office yesterday.

The Grand Council of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio is in session at Newark.

The last of the suspects were released from Kilmainham jail, Dublin, yesterday.

Mexican veterans, of Michigan, will hold their reunion at Grand Rapids on the 28th inst.

Clark Mills, the well known sculptor, has been stricken with paralysis. It has benumbed his brain.

At the Lawrence regatta on Kansas River, the Centennials of Detroit won the four oared shell race.

The sawmill of the Detroit Dry Dock Company, with its contents, was destroyed by fire to night. Loss about $40,000.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company have voluntarily paid $30,000 in aid of the municipal government of Jersey City for 1882.

The body of Robert Sparks, a land surveyor at Ottawa is recovered. It is thought he was a passenger on the lost steamer Asia.

Mrs. David Worden, of Fort Wayne, was cruelly beaten by her husband. In despair she set fire to her home and leaped into the flames.

Eddie Seaborn, of Sharon, Pa., was returned home, after his parents had twice held burial service over what they believed were his remains.

Wallace Ross has telegraphed to match him (Ross) against Hanlan on the best terms possible. Ross leaves during the week to meet Hanlan as desired.

At Woodstock, Ont., Sarah Bristone built a fire and deliberately stood over it until she was horribly and fatally burned. Her last words were, "I am going to Jesus."

The single scull race between William Flick and Charles Courtney for $500 was won by Gaitwaugh. The distance was three miles with a turn. Time 25 minutes.

John C. Mathews, assistant yardmaster at the Providence & Worcester Railroad, and Henry M. Stone, switchman, were arrested at Providence for robbing freight cars.

Gov. Foster has appointed Jonathan E. Ingersoll as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, for the unexpired term of Judge Williamson, resigned.

The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company laid their cable across the Narrows from Fort Hamilton to Fort Wadsworth, Wednesday. It is 6,500 feet long and weighs 17 tons.

The Democrats of Colorado nominated James B. Grant for Governor; John R. Bowers, Lieutenant-Governor, and Vincent D. Markham, Judge of the Supreme Court.

At the Democratic Primaries in two wards in Baltimore, pistol fights followed the closing of the polls. Frederick Buckheimer, a saloon keeper, was the only one wounded.

The Typographical Union of Philadelphia withdrew from the Trade and Labor Council because it has departed from its solemnly declared purpose by involving the organization in politics.

Professor Bon of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, believes the comet we now see near the sun is the return of the great comet discovered by Dr. Gould in South America February 5, 1882.

The Czar and Czarina arrived safely at Moscow yesterday. Immense crowds lined the streets through which they passed to the Kremlin Palace, and they were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

All the Sprague property in Kenehec County, Me., has been attached for $500,000 by William Sprague as trustee for Elizabeth Dunn. A decision will be had in the December term of the Superior Court.

A terrible dog at Americus, Ga., has forsaken his home and taken up his lot with a herd of goats, confining himself, as far as possible, to their habits and customs and refusing to associate with other canines.

A London correspondent says that the Prince of Wales is back at Marlborough House, and that a month of strict dieting and vigorous dosing with disagreeable German waters has pulled him together again.

Last year one of the daughters of Peter H. Ballentine, the wealthy Newark brewer, was married to a son of Sec. Frelinghuysen. Her father died Friday, and the same day the gave birth to a son in the same house.

At Providence, R. I., Prof. Crandall, of the University of Kentucky, presides at the General Conference of the Seventh Day Baptists of America. Letters from 66 Churches: 26 not heard from. Reports encouraging.

So serious is the flood in the Tyrol that the Emperor of Austria sent out four detachments of pontooniers and engineers to repair the bridges. Railways in several parts of the province will not be in running order for a month.

Pennsylvania Independent Republicans opened their State campaign last night at Oil City. Col. Duff, of Pittsburg, candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Col. Mehlenbeck, of Philadelphia, candidate for Congressman at large, were the speakers.

Much comment has been caused in New York by the action of the Philadelphia Gas Company, in reducing the price of gas to $1.80 per 1,000 feet to private consumers, and offering to light the City lamps for nothing. It is regarded as an attempt to keep out electricity.

The Illinois M. E. Conference appointed a Committee to try the grave charge against the Rev. Mr. Hoffman. The trial will be an open one. Marcus D. Hawes and John P. Kumler will prosecute, and Richard N. Davies and the Rev. Mr. Gurney, of Chicago, will defend the case.

Mr. Charles Eaton went into the cellar of his house, at Mocksboro, N. C., to tap a barrel of oil. He held a lighted candle to near the barrel and it took fire. An explosion followed. Mr. Eaton was enveloped in the flaming oil and burned to death. The house was totally destroyed.

Among the arrivals at Castle Garden on Sunday, by the steamship Britannic, was Rosey McSkery, a bright child of 9 years, who is on her way from County Cavan, Ireland, to her relatives in Marshall, Mich. The little child has undertaken the voyage alone, but the kindness she has received has made her perfectly happy and self possessed.

The two Swedes who recently murdered themselves in Chicago as the murderers of a girl in Stockholm, against whom insufficient evidence was produced to warrant their extradition, are playing the same game in Montreal. In addition, Rendell robbed Harding of his watch, revolver and money.

At Pittsburgh, Thomas A. McDevitt and Christian Price were convicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government by means of bogus star route contracts, entered into in July, 1879. Lewis Legrand and Ensign, indicted with them, were acquitted. McDevitt was afterwards admitted to bail.

William Dunn, of Sebawa, Mich., in resisting Riley Wilson, in an attempt to take some wheat that he (Wilson) had bought at execution sale wherein Dunn was defendant, fired five shots at Wilson. Three of the shots took effect. It is thought it cannot live. Wilson fired one shot in defense, hitting Dunn in the hand. Dunn escaped.

The Signal Office or Weather Bureau, is preparing a very valuable pamphlet containing directions for the observation of the hygrometer. These will be sent to all parts of the country, with a view to enable farmers to find out when a frost is coming. The hygrometer will ordinarily give them from six to 18 hours' notice.

The Salvation Army in England is now divided against itself, a large number refusing to submit to the rigorous discipline hitherto maintained by Gen. Booth. Opposing processions occasionally fight on meeting one another in the streets, and break up rival meetings. At Hanley a riot was quelled by the police.

During the year 1881, 10,829 couples were married in Berlin. Among them were 709 widows and 254 divorced wives. The age of the majority of women was from 20 to 25; of the men from 25 to 30. One widower took his fifth wife, one widow her fourth husband; 524 Catholic women married Protestants, 813 Protestant women Catholics; 40 Jew esses took Christian husbands, 24 Christian women Jews.

A challenge has been issued to Frank Work, the New York broker who came Edward and Dick Swiveller, to trot them against Wm. H. Vanderbilt's new team Early Rose and Alding. The horses are to trot first singly against each other, and the two teams on the Saturday following. The stake to be $10,000 in each race, all the bets to be taken or none. Mr. Work declines to enter such a contest.

Cetewayo has arrived at Capetown.

A renewal of outrages on Israelites is feared in the Russian provinces.

The revenue collectors at Mobile and Montgomery have been suspended.

A Panama dispatch estimates the cost of the recent war to Chili at $50,000,000.

Private advices say that Dr. Wickersham, Minister to Denmark, has resigned.

At Greenville, Mich., a little child died in six hours after eating cobalt fly poison.

The oil wells in the Cranberry field are failing, proving the belt to be a narrow one.

George W. Foster, a printer of Pittsburg, killed himself in a prison at Syracuse.

Joseph Dunn, of Whately, Mass., has been arrested on the charge of poisoning his wife.

A son of Judge Alcorn, of Mississippi, accidentally killed himself at Hot Springs, Sunday.

Mrs. Langtry appeared at the Imperial Theater, London, Saturday night, in "Rosalind."

A printer, named S. B. Halsey, committed suicide at Hartford, by taking chloroform.

Three members of the Salvation Army have been arrested at Calcutta, in order to prevent a riot.

One thousand men are thrown out of employment by the burning of the sugar refinery in Philadelphia.

Mona, Lesser & Co., Montreal cigar manufacturers, have assigned with liabilities from $15,000 to $20,000.

The Canadian Government pay out $6,000,000 on the 30th inst in redemption of 5 per cent Dominion stock.

Mr. Quiles, the agent of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, at Wabash, Ind., has suddenly disappeared.

During the month of August the land office of the Northern Pacific Railway sold 62,000 acres of land to farmers.

The County Treasurer at Wabash, Ind., has levied upon and closed the gas works for taxes amounting to $800.

Five hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the burning of the drying room of the Dundas cotton mills, Ont.

Nineva Craig, a prominent Democratic politician of Marshall, Ill., committed suicide on Friday night with morphine.

Forty miles west of Wickenburg, Arizona, is a group of copper mines for which $1,000,000 is alleged to have been refused.

George L. Dolcff, a graduate of Harvard in 1879, Cornell tutor in 1880, Exeter tutor in 1882, was drowned at Exeter, N. H.

Smith & Chelsey, extensive grain dealers and merchants, of Grass Lake, Mich., have made an assignment. Liabilities not known.

C. E. Purington, L. B. Purington, Chas. Knight and George Webster, of Exeter, N. H., are thought to have been drowned while boating.

At Harrisburg, Pa., at the instigation of her son, Mary Jones was arrested on the charge of killing an illegitimate child of her daughter.

At Clinton, La., John Law and Stephen Degant, prominent planters, quarrelled, and Degant was shot dead by Law. Degant is a Northern man.

At Chicago, the jury in the great $500,000 hog stealing case of Manson McMullen and Sheehan Bros. failed to agree, and a new trial will be had.

The funeral of Charles Mathews, the Hot Springs, Ark., editor, who was shot Friday in a personal altercation, was the largest ever known in the town.

Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, opened the Illinois Republican campaign by a speech at Rock Island Saturday evening.

Colorado Democrats nominated the following tickets: R. J. Wallace, Congressman; F. J. Johnson, Secretary of State; Dennis Sullivan, State Treasurer.

A man and wife in St. Lawrence County, New York, over 70 years old, are down with the whooping cough, which they caught from their grandchildren.

Landis Bros., proprietors of the Dayton, O., City Hotel and manufacturers of cigars and mineral water, made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities large.

William Warren, the comedian, of Boston, has been on the stage 50 years, and during 35 years in Boston has represented no less than 561 distinct characters.

Mr. Carte, the London show manager, who sent Oscar Wilde to America, says that the profits of the trip have reached $30,000, to be divided equally between the two.

Rosenburg Junction, Tex., burned. Six buildings were destroyed, including the hotel; but one building remains. A stranger by the name of Garnett was burned in the hotel.

Chicago butchers are erecting on a wharf at New York a two story refrigerator, 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, in which to store dressed beef slaughtered on the prairies.

Col. Jacobs, the wealthy Milwaukee banker who died recently, left $50,000 for the support of his mother, and the remainder of his estate to his wife and five children.

Up to the first anniversary of Pres. Garfield's death $.0,759 had been subscribed to the fund for erecting an equestrian statute to his memory in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

August Kruger, a German 67 years old, went on a shooting excursion near Chicago. His gun was accidentally discharged, tearing away his abdomen, and he expired immediately.

The plague which caused the death of 17 persons within five weeks in Newport, Perry County, Pa., is reported to be staved. Physicians differ as to the cause of the disease.

The population of Manitoba, by recent census, is 65,954, divided among nationalities as follows: 15,663 Scotch, 11,503 English, 10,173 Irish, 9,949 French, and 8,033 Germans.

It is announced in a New York journal that Jay Gould is building the fastest steam-yacht afloat, to be ready by July 4, when he will spend two years in a voyage around the world.

Jacob Roessly, a farmer near the Boys' Reform School, Lancaster, O., while plowing Monday morning, fell on his face in an epileptic fit, got a mouth full of earth, and smothered to death.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Skirmishing fund yesterday, Farnell, Davitt and Dillon requested a stoppage of the agitation, on account of the injurious effect on Land League receipts.

The box deposited in the corner-stone of the college at Manchester, Tenn., was robbed recently by some miserable thief, who cut through the stone to the box and abstracted the contents.

Locomotive engineers on Gould's roads west of the Mississippi have made a demand for pay by the hour instead of by the trip, and it is believed will strike unless the demand is granted.

A verdict has been rendered at Providence, R. I., for plaintiffs in the ejectment suit of the Union Company vs. one of the Sprague tenants. This suit involved the validity of the Sprague trust deed.

Hon. John P. Green, of Cleveland, addressed the colored people of Kenton yesterday, it being the 19th anniversary of the proclamation of emancipation. Celebrations occurred at other places.

The heirs of Francis L. Farmer, of Indianapolis, are contesting a will which gave $5,000 to Bishop Chatard and $2,000 each to four children, leaving $100,000 to accrue for the benefit of the estate.

Two men were killed and several wounded at Governor's Island this morning, by the explosion of one of the guns on Castle William being used in saluting the French man-of-war lying off the battery.

The Democrats of the Sixth Illinois Congressional District nominated J. S. Tichnor, of Rockford, for the long term, and M. H. Johnson, of Galena, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. R. M. Hawk.

Mr. Gladstone replies that the charge brought by some of his political enemies, that he sympathized with the Southern Rebellion in America, is untrue and contrary to authentic facts long ago made public.

Mark S. Thompson, Vice President of the Washington Ice Company, of Chicago, mysteriously disappeared 10 days ago, leaving an invalid wife. He is believed to have sunk from $50,000 to $75,000 in grain speculations.

At Toronto Archbishop Lynch in a sermon, referred to Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion," which he said was insulting to Catholics. He said he had called the attention of the Government to its use as a text book.

The steamer Edam, of the Netherlands Royal Mail Line, collided on the 21st with the steamer Leparto, and soon after sunk. Passengers and crew, with the exception of two engineers, were rescued and landed in New York City.

Matthew H. Escott absconded from Montreal three years ago with $17,000 belonging to the Investors' Aid Association. He was arrested in Chicago, where he has ever since lain in jail, and yesterday failed in an effort to secure a release under the insolvent debtors' act.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington has secured Chamberlain's club house for $26,000, and will remodel it for better uses than heretofore.

A publishing house in Boston has learned that the stereotype plates of nine volumes of Dickens' works have been stolen in the most inexplicable manner. Some junk dealer probably paid $20 for what was worth nearly $2,000.

Three strange men entered the jewelry store of Cook & Sloss, Louisville, looked over some goods under pretense of making purchase, and without doing so left. The proprietors soon discovered the shop had been robbed of stock valued at $5,000.

Mrs. Mary F. Henderson, of St. Louis offered a prize to the scholars of Kirkwood Seminary for the best essays on "Common Sense About Women." The compositions were sent in to the judge without names, and the girl to whom the prize was awarded proved to be a Cherokee Indian.

The directors of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway have accepted the resignation of P. D. Cooper, who continued ill health impelled him to give up the labors and responsibilities of General Manager, and appointed J. M. Farris to the vacancy, to take effect October 1.

Jacob Kung, a prominent citizen of Fond du Lac, left that city on Saturday night's train for Barton, Wis. Just before reaching that point he was knocked off the platform and robbed, and was found near the track by friends who awaited him. His jaw and leg were broken, and he died Sunday morning. He carried considerable money, and it is thought the murderers followed him from home.

The remarkable arson case in New Albany, Ind., in which Miss Mattie Bowman was charged with firing the barn of Mitchell Parmley, in Franklin Township, closed after a five days' trial last week, with a verdict of not guilty. There was not a particle of evidence against the young lady, and the suit is said to have been instigated by malice and revenge, Miss Bowman having refused an offer of marriage from one of the Parmley boys.

A FALL OF 30 FEET.

Serious Accident at the Pittsburg Exposition—Several Persons Injured, Two Fatally.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—Shortly after 9 o'clock to-night the west gallery of the exposition building gave way and a number of persons, together with a piano and two or cars, were precipitated to the floor below, a distance of 30 feet. Seven persons were injured but none of them fatally. One of the organs was completely demolished and the other instruments badly damaged.

About the same hour another accident occurred outside of the building, by which two persons were seriously hurt. A large crowd had gathered to see a display of fireworks, and about 50 people were standing on a temporary shed erected for stock, when it fell and the crowd were thrown to the ground. Mrs. Crawford, of Connellsville, Pa., was the most seriously hurt. Her head was cut, her back sprained, and she was otherwise injured. Her husband was also injured pretty badly about the head and face.

The names of those hurt by the falling of the gallery and the nature of their injuries are as follows: C. H. Taylor, Wheeling, W. Va., back hurt and face cut; Barbara Shaw, Allegheny City, both arms broken and head severely gashed; Meenie Shaw, a sister, back sprained and face and head contused; Nicholas Frick, Pittsburg, nose broken and head cut; Charles Jackson, Pittsburg, arm broken and wrist sprained; John Milby, side hurt; Bertha Miller, Allegheny City, injured about the head, face and body.

The attendance at the Exposition was the largest of the season, fully 20,000 being present during the evening. The accident created great excitement but fortunately no panic occurred.

Later intelligence has been received that the injuries of C. H. Taylor and those sustained by Barbara Shaw will prove fatal. The others will recover.

STRIKE AVERTED.

Locomotive Engineers Arrive at a Satisfactory Understanding.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The differences between the locomotive engineers on the Gould railroads and officials of that system have been amicably settled, and the strike prevented. P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and a special Committee of the Engineers' Convention in session here, had a long conference with General Manager Talmage this noon, and the following schedule of wages was agreed upon: Three and a half cents per mile for freight engineers, 100 miles or less to constitute a day's work, and all over 100 miles to be paid for at the same rate; engineers running pushers to receive $90 per month; switch engineers, $80 per month; all detentions over two hours to be paid for at the rate of 35 cents per hour. These terms are somewhat under the original demands, but the engineers seem to be very well satisfied. It is further agreed that no engineer shall be discharged without a fair, impartial investigation, provided the engineer first submits the case in writing to the proper officers of his road, and if found innocent he is to receive half pay for the time lost during the investigation.

The Comet—Prof. Chandler's Observations.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The result of computations made at Harvard Observatory by Prof. S. C. Chandler, jr., on the hypothesis that the new comet is identical with the comet of 1880, shows that this hypothesis is untenable, and that the belief of the return in 1884 and the possible fall into the sun is unwarranted. The ground taken by Prof. Chandler is that the observations of the comet of 1880 cannot possibly be reconciled with so short a period. Adopting the investigation of Meyer of Berlin as a basis, and calculating the differences which would result between the positions of that comet and those given by the ellipsis which best satisfy them on different assumptions as to the time of revolution, he finds that even so short a period as 15 or 20 years is extremely improbable, while any period of less time than 10 years is inadmissible. The relation between this comet and the one of 1680 is not one of identity in the opinion of the Cambridge astronomer, but of similarity of orbits. Any disturbance which the comet of 1880 may have experienced in its passage around the sun took place before the observations made at that appearance, and its subsequent path may be regarded as fixed until its next return. It may be accepted as certain that the comet of 1880 is now far on its way toward its most distant point from the sun, not to return during the present century, and that the comet now visible is simply travelling behind it in nearly the same track.

The Fight Against Cameron.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—State Senator Stewart, Independent Republican candidate for Governor, declares that he was invited to the conference held in Cameron's house in Washington last winter, when the slate for the State Convention was fixed up. The assertion that such a conference was held was strenuously denied by the Cameron men at the time, and although the slate was subsequently carried out, denials are yet yet being made. Sen. Stewart says that Cameron offered him a place on the ticket, that of the Supreme Judgeship. Stewart is a dangerous man to Cameron, and the Senator would have been glad to have stowed him snugly away on the bench for 21 years. He challenges Cameron to produce the answer he received. It was a flat refusal. Tom Marshall, of Pittsburg, who declined the place of Congressman-at-Large on Cameron's ticket, and who is now stumping for Stewart, has been joined by ex-Att'y Gen. Lear, who was the Chairman of the Cameron Convention. The movement seems to be steadily growing.

An Immense Sugar House Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Franklin Sugar Refinery, Harrison, Havemeyer & Co., an immense brick structure, on Front and Almond streets, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Although three alarms were sent out it was not got under control until the block bounded by Delaware avenue, Swanson, Almond and Bainbridge streets, burned. The block contained two large buildings, that facing on Delaware avenue, being a mass of flame nine stories high, and that in the rear of the mould house and extending to Swanson street, being a new building called the filter house. These buildings were filled with sugar in process of manufacture and ready for delivery, and both structures and their contents are in ruins. The loss will probably reach $500,000. The centrifugal house and boiler house in the block from Swanson to Penn streets and Almond to Bainbridge streets were saved.

Carter Harrison Nominated.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Democrats of the Third Congressional District (West Division of Chicago) nominated Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the city, by acclamation, and adjourned for 10 days, pending his acceptance. In an interview Harrison expresses doubts whether he will accept or not. The nomination was made outside the regular machinery. It being the duty of the County Central Committee to call a convention, and some feeling is aroused.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Mills, Bridges and Warehouses Washed Away—Several Live Lost—Three Days of Continuous Rain.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 24.—Four mills on the lower Rappahannock, near Ware's wharf, were washed away by the terrible rain storm. There is great damage to crops and other property. The storm extended 50 miles inward from the coast.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The freshet here caused a damage of about $200,000. Assunpink Creek overflowed, forming a lake about a mile long and 600 yards wide. The torrent rushed to the Delaware River, causing havoc on the way. The rubber mills, potteries, factories, slaughter-houses, ice-houses, dwellings, barns, stables, outhouses and sheds are submerged and many carried off. Railroad tracks, spans and bridges are washed away. Travel is entirely interrupted. Small boats sailed around the depot, and cars are submerged to the windows.

William Christopher, aged 17, was drowned.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24.—Frenche's dam, the last but one remaining in Green Brook, at this city, gave way at 10 last night; the flood then carried away two frame buildings at Somerset street. A large hole has been washed through Frenche's four-story carriage factory. The remaining arches of Grove street bridge were swept away, as well as those of the bridges between this city and Green Brook. Three stone bridges at Cedar Brook were demolished, and two overflowed, cutting off communication with a large part of the City.

Fred Moore, a boy, was lost off one of the bridges. Stony Brook, by the overflow, destroyed a large section of Somerset street, through a notch, cutting off the only thoroughfare for the people of Washington Valley. In Bound Brook the water rose suddenly, flowing 10 feet deep in the streets, lined on both sides with stores. The water rose over show cases, and a large amount of goods are ruined. In the Ramsey Hotel the water is almost to the top of the bar. One family was rescued from a house by boat. Elm Park Hotel is submerged to the roof.

At Kinsteh woolen mills the water rose over the looms. The proprietors hired men at two dollars per hour to save property.

It will take a month to get the mills in operation again. Two hundred operatives are thus idle. The Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge and a long stretch of track is washed away. The Central Railroad, of New Jersey, is overflowed to a depth of three feet. The depot platforms are washed away.

The banks of the Delaware and Raritan canal gave way, and the canal and the river became one stream. One lock is destroyed. The water overtopped the Western Union switch board, and some of the poles are prostrated. The flood is the highest ever known in Bound Brook. It was nearly three feet higher than that of July 16, 1865, which was the greatest previously recorded. More loss will be suffered by Bound Brook people from this flood than by the fire which destroyed the greater part of town some months ago.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—There is immense damage in Hudson County, N. J. Entire sections of Jersey City and Hoboken are inundated. Cellars and basements are flooded. The inhabitants are taking refuge on the upper floors. The Jersey Avenue wooded pavement was hurled into the mouths of the sewers, completely choking them. The waters backing swept into houses destroying carpets, etc. Morey's canal is overflowed and the tow paths washed away. A section of one of the main sewers, 23x6 feet, was lifted bodily out of place, and rushing waters dashed into the air 30 feet. Dwellers on the meadows were rescued in boats.

In Weehawken the lock-up was flooded to a depth of three feet. The macadamized road is ruined for a distance of a mile and a half. The water mains and reservoir are greatly damaged.

The new tunnel of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad is damaged between $8,000 and $10,000. The western outlet of the tunnel opens into an open cut about three-quarters of a mile long, with walls 60 feet high. The banks gave way, and an immense amount of sand and rock swept into the cut. Two large steam shovels and about 180 gravel cars were buried out of sight. The construction train was covered with rock and earth to a depth of six feet. After the landslide a blacksmith shop and boiler room tumbled into he cut. A number of shafts were partially flooded. It will take two months hard work to repair the damage. A washout of 1,000 feet is reported on the Short Cut Railway, between Rutherford and the Saddle river. A large force of men and two construction trains were at work all day repairing the damage. There is a washout of 55 feet near Hackensack bridge and another on the line of the Northern Railroad.

The Erie Railroad had all trains running regularly to night.

By the giving way of the bridge over Berry's creek, a freight train was precipitated into the ravine. Edward Webber, conductor, was killed and Geo. Curree, engineer, and Francis Burke, fireman, probably fatally injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—On the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches gangs of men were at work all day repairing the damage done by the storm. The first mail train from New York arrived at 6 P. M.

At Frankfort the loss was $100,000; the Globe dye works $20,000, Jas. Culbert's cotton mills, $30,000 and Smith & Co's. mill $15,000.

The Schuylkill rose 10 feet.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The storm was severe all along the Hudson. The New York Central Railroad has only a single track between Spuyten Duyvel and Thirteenth street, New York. The streams are filled with wreckage.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 24.—The lower part of the City is deluged and thousands of dollars worth of property is lost. The rainfall for 58 hours was over 13 inches. All stores and warehouses on lower Barnet street are damaged. The water is up to the counters and goods are afloat. The bridges are thronged with people gazing at the flood.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Bridges are washed away, lumber yards floated off, mill properties badly damaged, roadways impassable, live stock drowned, and railroad travel suspended. The canal bridges are wrecked and the canal bank given away.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 24.—Three inches of rain in three hours here Saturday night. Streets inundated, cellars flooded, Hill street impassable for teams, Naugatuck River overflowed. The supports of the costly iron bridge in process of construction here washed away, and the completed portions fell, causing a loss of $15,000. The passenger train from Fishkill was detained by a bad washout near Patterson. Last night's trains did not get here until Sunday afternoon.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 24.—Two washouts on the Troy & Greenfield road delayed the Boston sleeper six hours. Several bridges were carried away. The Hoosac River rose four feet higher than usual. The dam constructing at Reedsboro was damaged $12,000. The Troy & Boston track is under water.

FOR CARLISLE.

Arrival of 56 Indian Pupils at the Training School.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 56 new pupils have been received at the Indian Training School at Carlisle Barracks. They were brought from their Indian homes under the supervision of Dr. Lippencott, of Carlisle, and Miss Ely, one of the teachers. The experience of Dr. Lippencott in securing these Indians youths and bringing them East is very interesting. They were brought chiefly from the Kiowa, the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe Agencies. There were 13 boys and 10 girls from the former, and 13 boys and 13 girls from the latter. These children are of pure Indian blood.

At the Cheyenne schools there were two girls, half-breeds, and their brother, who were much desire to go to the Carlisle school. At first the agent declined to send them, because he desired to give this privilege to those only who were of pure Indian blood. Finally he was persuaded to let them go.

Dr. Lippencott says he had very little trouble in getting the Cheyenne children, but with the Arapahoe children it was more difficult. A council was held of the principal men of the two tribes, and they finally agreed to let the children go, but expressed a wish to send their chief men to accompany them to Carlisle and to visit Washington. Their principal grievance seems to be that they have no clear title to their land.

The 56 new pupils represent 12 different tribes, four of which—the Caddos, Delawares, Navajos and Seminoles—had before no representative at Carlisle.

Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Total cases of yellow fever at Brownsville thus far, 1,870; deaths 168. All communication is cut off with infected districts of Mexico.

Cases at Pensacola, 844; deaths 41. Quarantine will be established around Pensacola if the Governor of Florida requests.

Several cases at Isabel; one death.

EGYPT.

The Khedive's Manifesto Authorizing Gen Wolseley to Represent Him—Rebels to be Banished and Their Property Confiscated.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 24.—The Khedive offered the British Consul General a grand cross of the Order of Osmanli, the highest decoration he can bestow. The Khedive will leave for Cairo to-morrow. He invited Admiral Seymour to accompany him, but the latter was unable to accept the invitation.

Solemn services of thanksgiving for the British pacification of the country, were held in the Catholic church here to-day. The congregation was very large, and included the foreign Consuls, British military authorities, and deputations from a number of regiments. A requiem will be sung to-morrow for the victims of the massacres and for those killed in battle.

The Khedive has issued a manifesto, declaring England has great interests in Egypt, both in regard to finances and traffic through the Suez Canal; that for the protection of those interests she was compelled to interfere, but that she has no intention of annexing the country.

The Khedive announces he has authorized Gen. Wolseley to represent him in restoring order and punishing rebels. All loyal Egyptians are called upon to render Wolseley every assistance. Any one who refuses will be treated as a rebel.

The fact that several partisans of Arabi still hold the government appointments, under the protection of certain Ministers, is much commented upon.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A Paris dispatch to the Times says certain directors of the Suez canal have taken alarm at the view expressed by the Times in an article on the Suez canal. In order to dispel any anxiety in regard to England starting a second canal, they seem inclined to effect an understanding which would give England full satisfaction and perfect security for the future while guarding the general interests at stake. This will probably be the way in which the canal question will be settled.

CAIRO, Sept 24.—Elaborate preparations are making for the reception of the Khedive. The Khedive requested the route of entry to be changed in such a way that he shall pass the houses of Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha.

PORT SAID, Sept. 25.—The British troops sent to Glenileh returned after dismounting the guns and recovering the ammunition. It is not intended to keep a garrison at Glenileh. The people there have resumed their ordinary vocations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—The Khedive, with the approval of England, offered to Baker Pasha the reorganization of the Egyptian army. He accepted the task.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 25.—Flags were displayed yesterday in Berbis, Tantah and Damanhour, in celebration of the Khedive's return to Cairo. One hundred and fifty thousand people witnessed the Khedive's entry.

DeLessep's house was without decoration.

CAIRO, Sept. 25.—Arabi Pasha says the best thing the English could do for Egypt would be to send all the notables and other leading men connected with the rebellion out of the country. If they do not do so, vengeance will surely be wreaked upon them after their departure. Seeing the manner in which the British treat their prisoners and wounded, Arabi says they are a great people and that he is heartily sorry he fought them. He asserts he never thought the English would send a large army to assist the Khedive, and so was led into the war. He denies he had any communication with the Sultan during the war.

The Khedive and Egyptian Ministers, accompanied by Sir Edward Malet, arrived at 3:15 this afternoon. They were received at the depot by the Duke of Connaught and Gen. Wolseley. A detachment of Highlanders was drawn up on the station platform, and the Household Cavalry lined the approaches to the depot. The royal artillery fired a salute. On the arrival of the train the band of the grenadiers was playing an anthem. The Khedive, Duke of Connaught, Gen. Wolseley and Sir Edward Malet entered the same carriage and were driven to Ghezireh palace. The streets through which they passed were densely crowded and lined by almost all the English and Indian troops now here. The natives gathered along the route numbering many thousands, and gave the Khedive a very friendly welcome. All the Ulemas, as well as the Sheikh of the El-Azhar Mosque and the Kadis were at the depot.

Gen. Wood has arrived, and stated the Khedive will shortly issue a decree granting a general amnesty to all rebels except about six who will be tried for their lives, being implicated in the massacres.

THE KHEDIVE'S RECEPTION.

CAIRO, Sept. 26.—A grand reception was held at Ghezireh palace to day by the Khedive. Nearly 1,600 representatives from different Villages were present. The Khedive refused to receive many implicated Pashas and Beys who came to profess loyalty, and warned Ulemas and other high personages they would be severely punished if they relapsed into disloyalty. Principal British officers with their staffs were present. Gen. Wolseley, however, was indisposed and unable to attend. The ceremony of the presentation to the General of the decoration by the Khedive did not take place.

SELLS' CIRCUS

Thrown from the Track—Three Men Killed—A Tiger Loose.

LANCASTER, Ky., Sept. 24.—About 3:30 A. M., as the first of three special trains conveying Sells Bros' show from Richmond was coming around the curve 800 yards from Point Lick the fourth car from the engine, from some unknown cause, jumped the track and rolled down an embankment, followed by the balance of the train in the rear, consisting of 13 cars. The cars were loaded principally with the baggage of the company, tableau wagons, electric light machine and a cage containing a tiger. Several attaches of the circus were scattered along on the train, and destruction to both life and property was fearful. Three men were instantly killed, three probably fatally injured, and seven or eight wounded. Two of the killed were attaches of the circus, and the third, William Tenderwood, a boy from Mt. Vernon, Ky., who was stealing a ride on the train.

The cage containing the tiger was burst open and the fierce animal turned out, creating much consternation, everyone being afraid to go near until daylight, when the door was opened and the tiger, which was crouching near by, crept back into his prison and was secured. The electric light and the tableau wagons were completely destroyed, the track torn up over 100 yards and the cars piled into a confused mass upon each other. The engine, with the three front cars, escaped undamaged, and were immediately dispatched to Lancaster for surgeons and relief. A force of men was at once put to work and by 5 o'clock this evening the track was cleared, but Mr. Sells declined to go on to London to fill his engagement to morrow, and will rest at Silver Creek and go to Lebanon to morrow to fill engagements there Tuesday. The exact cause of the accident is unknown, there being several reports about it. An official investigation will be necessary to arrive at the truth.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FIFTEEN SOLDIERS DROWNED.

AGRAM, Sept. 23.—While a mixed passenger and baggage train was crossing the river Drove near Essek to-day, a part of the bridge fell in, and the engine and baggage cars were pitched into the river, dragging with them some of the passenger cars containing a number of Hussars on furlough. Fifteen soldiers were drowned and 30 injured. The coupling chains breaking, the remainder of the train stopped on the bridge. The accident is attributed to high water. The bridge is not of wood, and was supported on wooden piles.

"WIDESPREAD CONSPIRACY."

DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—Eight men at Armagh, charged with treason and felony, four of whom were only recently liberated from Kilmainham jail, have been remanded. It is understood the Crown obtained evidence from an informer who made extraordinary revelations as to regard to the existence of a widespread conspiracy.

DRAWING LOTS.

TRIESTE, Sept. 21.—Gvardanik and 20 young men, for the most part deserters from the army, drew lots who would throw bombs at the Emperor Francis Joseph during the reception here. Gvardanik attempted suicide. Russians at Keif prepared the bombs. The policy of Vienna are making dissatisfactory visits.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1882.

TRADE.

Advices from all sections of the United States indicate a uniformly favorable condition of trade. This is a year of great plenty, and as business is active and there is work for all that wish to work, the people of America will be favored with a full measure of happiness. No one in health need suffer, as everything that contributes to the wants of the people is abundant and cheap. With the present disposition on the part of merchants and manufacturers to keep values in a legitimate channel, trade is likely to move along very satisfactorily.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 6 @ 7 cents, and 1-16 @ cent. @ diem. Prime mercantile paper is 6@7 @ cent. Bar silver, 113½@113⅝d. Sterling Exchange steady, actual business, $4.83¾ for 60 days and $4.87½ for sight. Government bonds irregular. State securities neglected. Railroad bonds dull and weak. Stocks —After 11 o'clock the market continued moderately active and a recovery of ½@⅝ @ cent. took place, but at noon prices again receded ½@⅝ @ cent.

The following will show the changes in Government bonds during the week ended Tuesday, Sept. 26. In comparison with price on Tuesday, the week previous:

	Sept. 26	Sept 19.
5s extended	100⅝	100¼
4½s coupons	112⅝	113
4s coupons	119½	120⅛
Pacific 6s, 95	120	120

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$ 881,700
Specie, decrease	1,614,300
Legal tenders, decrease	754,400
Deposits, decrease	4